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## U.S. Dispute With China Deepening To Hostility

By Jim Mann  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — After months of trying to play down frictions with China, the Clinton administration is headed toward a broad series of open disputes with the Beijing government, ranging from human rights and arms-control issues to the next Olympic Games.  
Underlying the confrontation are not only domestic factors in both countries but also, some say, widening differences in global strategy.  
On Wednesday, Washington announced long-threatened economic sanctions against China for the sale of advanced missile technology to Pakistan.  
But that action on sanctions, in the planning stages for months, is only one of several signs of the increasingly sour relations between the United States and China. (Page 4)  
"We're very close to a hostile confrontation," said a China specialist, Richard Solomon, of

the Rand Corp. research organization. "There's a nexus of pressures that are building."  
"Neither side sees it as in their national interest to drift back to a relationship of hostility," Mr. Solomon added. "But we are drawing close to that sort of relationship again."  
China is increasingly irritated by resolutions in the U.S. Congress expressing opposition to Beijing's effort to win the Olympic Games in 2000.  
Clinton officials are unhappy with China's treatment of a leading dissident, Han Dongfang, who was stripped of his passport and denied permission to re-enter China after spending time in the United States.  
Amid all these other tensions, China has put off for several weeks a planned visit by Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck, the official assigned to discuss human rights problems between the two countries.  
Mr. Shattuck's trip, originally planned for August, will not come until late September or October, after the International Olympic Committee makes its final decision on the site.  
Finally, by all accounts, Chinese officials have been infuriated by the Clinton administration's behavior toward the Yimbe, a Chinese ship that U.S. officials suspect is carrying dangerous chemicals to Iran for use in a poison-gas program.  
China has adamantly denied the U.S. accusations and pointed to the United States' "aggressive" behavior toward the Yimbe. "We are a big country, the Americans can't treat us like this," said an Asian diplomat who is in close contact with Chinese officials.  
The cargo of the Chinese ship now is scheduled to be inspected at a port in Saudi Arabia. While insisting that the United States is still looking to maintain a "constructive" relationship with China, a senior U.S. official acknowledged.

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl receiving Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Thursday for talks on trade and monetary cooperation.

## Bonn Supports Paris In U.S. Trade Feud

### Bundesbank Holds Firm on Interest Rates Kohl Finds 'Problems' in Farm Accord

By Brandon Mitchener  
*Washington Post Service*  
FRANKFURT — Unfettered by worries of unleashing a new European currency crisis, the Bundesbank left interest rates unchanged Thursday in a blunt message to Germany's neighbors to fend for themselves.  
The Bundesbank's decision confirmed that it was more interested in taming German inflation than in the broader economic problems of Europe. It also appeared to be a signal to the other countries in the European Monetary System to take advantage of the system's new flexibility and lower rates themselves without waiting for another cue from Frankfurt.  
The decision by the German central bank's policymaking council, along with the current more flexible system of exchange rates in Europe, "will press policymakers in other countries to make more pragmatic decisions" with regard to their currencies and economies, said Kermi Schoenholz, chief German economist at Salomon Brothers in London.

Each country now has more scope to deal with its own domestic policies," said Ulrich Beckmann, an economist at Deutsche Bank Research.  
By leaving its discount rate unchanged at 6.75 percent in the council's first meeting after a four-week summer break, the Bundesbank disappointed expectations in some quarters of a cut in the rate (it charges on loans to commercial banks). Its decision also put pressure on other currencies, as higher German interest rates will continue to make the Deutsche mark more attractive to international investors.  
The mark rose 3 centimes against the French franc, to 3.50 francs, after the Bundesbank's decision. The dollar also fell against the mark on the realization that German interest rates would stay high for the time being. (Page 11)  
France has kept its interest rates high to prevent an exodus of funds to Germany that could further depress the French currency. Despite increasing unemployment, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France has insisted on a strong franc as a pillar of his economic policy.  
In Bonn, where Mr. Balladur spent the day discussing French-German relations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Balladur refused to comment on the Bundesbank's decision to keep rates steady. "I will not say anything," he said, seeking to end their meeting on a harmonious note. Mr. Kohl also declined to comment.  
But some economists, increasingly impatient with France's caution, called Thursday for decisive moves to jump-start the country's sluggish economy through lower interest rates.  
France's policy of using high rates to defend the franc despite new latitude gained from the latest currency shakeout was "truly bizarre" before the Bundesbank's decision Thursday

By Rick Atkinson  
*Washington Post Service*  
BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl supported a new willingness Thursday to support France against the United States in a trade dispute over subsidized agricultural exports.  
The German leader spoke after a two-hour meeting in Bonn with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France that was intended to shore up shaky relations between the two continental powers.  
Mr. Kohl said he agreed with Mr. Balladur that there are "enormous problems with the agricultural part" of the Uruguay Round of negotiations to liberalize world trade.  
Mr. Kohl's apparent shift raises questions about the European Community's so-called Blair House pact with the United States. The accord, worked out as part of efforts to conclude the seven-year-old Uruguay Round, calls for the reduction of subsidies for agricultural exports, a sore spot with France, Europe's biggest farm producer.

Asked about the chancellor's comment, a U.S. official in Brussels said, "That's not a cheerful sign." Tom Buerkle of the International Herald Tribune reported, "We're counting on the EC sticking to their deals and not wiggling out of them," the official said.  
[The agreement's] key provisions would limit EC farm exports, and Washington has considered the issue closed since the accord was reached in November, the official said. Any reopening of the accord would be a step backward in efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round by the Dec. 15 deadline. Even without touching the Blair House pact, the United States still has major objections to European proposals to limit farm imports through quotas and tariffs, he said.  
The summit meeting Thursday was the latest in a series of high-level French-German conferences this week that included talks between foreign, defense and agriculture ministers. A series of policy disputes between Paris and Bonn, reflecting Western Europe's groping attempts to redefine itself after the Cold War, had led to what an EC official called "a dangerous drift." The French daily Le Monde declared that the French-German relationship had reached an "hour of truth."  
Most commentators believe that Germany, despite serious financial and psychological difficulties resulting from reunification three years ago, is now ascendant.  
Mr. Kohl clearly showed himself eager, nevertheless, to repair the entente with Paris. But precisely how far the chancellor is willing to go in supporting the French postlude on agricultural trade remains unclear.  
The German government has supported the Blair House agreement, and on Tuesday, For-

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### Kiosk

#### Sheikh Pleads Innocent in N.Y. Plot

Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the militant Muslim cleric, pleaded not guilty Thursday in New York to charges that he was the guiding light behind a "war of urban terrorism" against the United States.  
He and 14 co-defendants are charged with being members of an organization, that bombed the World Trade Center, plotted to blow up other New York landmarks and planned a host of other violent acts, including kidnappings and assassinations.  
The court appearance, exactly six months after the Feb. 26 Trade Center bombing, was marked by heavy security after the sheikh's followers in Egypt threatened to retaliate against the United States if he was harmed. (Page 2)

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	3.91	Up	0.59%
3,648.71		107.77	

The Dollar		Three mos. change	
DM	7.6952	1.684	
Franc	1.51	1.4815	
Yen	104.33	105.00	
FF	5.6345	5.849	

Bridge  
Books  
Crossword

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## At State Dept., 'Dissent and Frustration' Over Bosnia

By Steven A. Holmes  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — It was the kind of cable that came across Jon Western's State Department desk every day for virtually a year: a 9-year-old Muslim girl raped by Serbian fighters, then left in a pool of blood while her parents watched helplessly from behind a fence for two days before she died.  
It was the kind of cable that led Mr. Western earlier this month to quit his job as an Eastern Europe analyst out of frustration with what he considered lack of U.S. resolve in dealing with the Bosnian crisis.  
"The whole thing has been very demoralizing and very depressing," said Mr. Western, a soft-spoken man whose boyish features belie his age of 30. "I found myself walking home every night just angry and bitter. My wife could tell you of my large mood swings. You can't read through the accounts of atrocities on a daily basis, add them up and see what's happening and not be overwhelmed. It calls into question your morality."  
Mr. Western is one of four midlevel staff members who have quit the State Department in the last year to protest U.S. policy toward the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, saying they could no longer countenance a policy they feel rewards Serbian aggression.  
The four said in interviews Wednesday that their actions were symbolic of a larger malaise within the State Department over U.S. policy on the Balkans.  
"The dissent is not confined to the European bureau," Mr. Western said. "I've covered or been associated with the Yugoslav issue since the outbreak of hostilities. In my time, I have met one, possibly two people, in the department below the level of assistant secretary who believe in the policy."  
Stephen Walker, 30, the Croatian desk officer who resigned this week, also said that anger with the policy toward Bosnia runs deep within the department. After word swept the building that he was quitting in protest, Mr. Walker said, numerous colleagues "said they agreed with my frustrations with the policy."  
Three of the dissidents — Mr. Western, Mr. Walker, and George Kenney, who resigned last year — spoke in a joint interview Wednesday about their experiences. A fourth, Marshall Harris, onetime leader of the dissidents at the State Department, was interviewed later by telephone.  
The three who quit recently said they felt that others would resign if they were not encumbered by family responsibilities. "The four of us are young," Mr. Western said. "That affords a certain luxury of being able to make the jump."  
State Department officials reacted testily when Mr. Harris quit, the first of this spate of resignations. Some officials

## Nigerian General Steps Down but Names Leader

By Kenneth B. Noble  
*New York Times Service*  
LAGOS — Ending months of speculation, a new civilian leader of Nigeria was sworn in on Thursday after the country's military ruler for eight years, General Ibrahim Babangida, resigned.  
Ernest Shonekan, a 57-year-old Harvard-trained businessman, was appointed by General Babangida to head a new interim government in Africa's most populous country.  
He has been chairman of the former Transitional Council, a group created in January by the military authorities to oversee Nigeria's return to democracy.  
But General Babangida, 52, enigmatic as ever, kept Nigerians waiting virtually until the final minutes of his reign before formally announcing his intention to resign.  
After a lavish brass-band military parade in Abuja, Nigeria's new inland capital, General Babangida finally revealed that Mr. Shonekan would succeed him.  
Afterward, in a brief acceptance speech, Mr. Shonekan said his main task was to hold a new presidential election and turn the government over to a democratically chosen head of state.  
Mr. Shonekan's commitment to democratic rule beyond symbolism is questioned by the

## Bubba Golf: Hit Until You're Happy

### Clinton Is All Play, No Work on Links

By Ruth Marcus  
*Washington Post Service*  
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — He looks like Everygolfer. Crouching with pained concentration to judge the proper angle for his putt. Standing at the tee, grooving practice swing after practice swing only to slice haplessly into the rough when it's time for the real thing. Shouting vainly after an overenthusiastic putt, "Stop! Stop! Stop!" or cajoling a promising drive, "Whoa, mama, stay up!"  
Everygolfer is a middle-aged, thick-middled man outfitted in the manner that golfers inexplicably favor — shirts that accentuate the chunkiness of prosperity and preppy pants cut large, with the belt hanging a bit below the navel. Today, he is wearing an all-lavender get-up so doofy-looking, so White Guy, that you just know Chelsea took one disgusted teenage glance and rolled her eyes. "Oh, Daddy," she surely said, "you're not wearing that!"  
But he is, complete with canvas belt decorated with little green outlines of the Vineyard and a broad-brimmed Farm Neck Golf Club straw hat to keep him out of trouble with his wife. (Hillary Rodham Clinton was none too pleased in Hawaii when reporters tailed on her husband for venturing out unprotected. "He was supposed to wear a hat and was supposed to wear sunscreen," she said. "Oh, my poor husband.")  
On the course at the Farm Neck Golf Club here, President Bill Clinton ribs his golf buddy, Sheldon Hackney, the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. "I got a new idea — try the fairway." To Web-

## End of the Ozone Threat May Be in Sight

By William K. Stevens  
*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — The buildup of industrial chemicals seen responsible for depleting the Earth's protective ozone layer has slowed substantially, government scientists reported Thursday.  
If the trend continues, they said, the increase in the chemicals should halt before the end of the decade.  
As a result, the worst of the ozone destruction should come around the turn of the century, after the maximum load of chemicals slowly wafts up in the stratosphere where ozone depletion takes place.  
Then, as the chemicals are gradually destroyed by natural processes, the ozone layer should begin a recovery lasting 50 to 100 years, they said.  
The ozone layer keeps the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the surface of the Earth.  
Unimpeded, those rays can cause skin cancer and cataracts and disrupt ecological processes. The global slowing of the buildup of ozone-

The president, when not playing golf, has been known to enjoy an ice cream cone.







# STATESIDE / MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

## ★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

### Clinton-Greenspan: Odd Couple of the Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — By just about any measure, they are polar opposites: from different generations, regions, and political parties, and possessing different temperaments and philosophies.

So the harmonious public-ownership between President Bill Clinton and the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, often characterized as the second-most powerful person in government — couldn't be more surprising.

Mr. Clinton, 47, the first Democrat in the White House since Jimmy Carter, believes in an activist government, one that intervenes to help people and the economy. Mr. Greenspan, 67, an advisor to Republican presidents for 20 years, is a champion of individual initiative and free-market capitalism.

Yet Mr. Clinton, at least so far, has acquiesced to the central bank's power to determine monetary policy independently. And Mr. Greenspan, for his part, provided crucial early support for the administration's budget deficit reduction package.

"I call them the odd couple," said David J. Hayes, an economist with Aubrey G. Lusk & Co. "Clinton is an activist, self-conscious, intense, introverted New Yorker in contrast with Clinton, an outgoing, back-slapping, Elms-Forest-loving politician. They're strange bedfellows."

Relations between the administration and the Federal Reserve under Mr. Clinton and Mr. Greenspan stand in stark contrast to the often bitter sniping between the Federal Reserve and the Republican administration of George Bush. (AP)

### House Republicans Open Fire on Health Plan

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have made a pre-emptive assault on President Bill Clinton's health plan, asserting in a new report that the Clinton approach would lead to major tax, burdensome regulations and a huge loss of jobs among small businesses.

The document, released by the House Republican Conference, signaled the intensity of the coming struggle over revamping the health care system. Mr. Clinton is not scheduled to release his plan until late September, but the administration has already begun to campaign for its basic principles with a series of speeches and briefing books.

The document, which was not voted on by House Republicans, was released in the name of the conference chairman, Richard K. Armey of Texas, the third-ranking Republican in the House. It represents one of the first major assaults on the administration's proposals, and Mr. Armey asserted that it reflected "some basic concerns that most Republicans share."

Republicans in Congress are far from united on the health-care issue, and some, particularly in the Senate, have sounded far more conciliatory toward the administration in recent weeks.

But the report declares, "Indications are that the Clinton plan will destroy jobs, burden the economy with massive new taxes, lead to a form of health-care rationing, and put the best health-care system in the world in serious jeopardy, all because the Clinton White House is approaching the health-care problem as a moonshot one to be fixed in one fell swoop."

A White House spokesman, Kevin Anderson, responded, "This is such transparent demagoguery that it is laughable. He is throwing every scare tactic in the book at a plan that hasn't even been announced, and not a single bit of it sticks in the face of the facts."

"The president's plan will achieve simplicity and improve quality, savings that will fuel job creation, and, most importantly, the security of health care that's always there for every American, no matter what."

Like the briefing book the administration issued to members of Congress a few weeks ago, the Republican report is first and foremost a political document.

That's why, "Under the Clinton Health Care Plan," it asserts that requiring all employers to contribute to health insurance for their workers — a requirement that is expected to be a main part of the Clinton plan — is "a Dr. Kevorkian plan for jobs." A reference to the Michigan doctor who assists in suicides. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Best-selling bumper sticker this summer at Kennebunkport, Maine, where George Bush has a summer home: "D-K, the joke is over. Bring back Bush?" (LAT)

### Away From Politics

- Eleven letters written by Thomas Jefferson about farming between April 24, 1786, and Oct. 20, 1819, have been found in the files of the National Agricultural Library, the Agriculture Department said.
- Kenneth Laksberg will be spent as much as \$1,300 on a three-day cocaine and alcohol binge just before his 7-week-old Siamese twin daughters undergo surgery to be separated. Only one of the girls survived the operation. "My babies were whisked away here to Philadelphia," he said. "I lost control of myself."
- A jury in Mississippi ordered the Christian Science Church to pay \$9 million in punitive damages over the death of a boy whose mother relied on prayer to treat his diabetes. It was the first such verdict against the church.
- Limited human testing of a potent antidiabetic drug, Roquin, which is believed to help some heroin and cocaine addicts overcome addictions, was recommended by a federal advisory panel. The committee advised the Food and Drug Administration to allow University of Miami researchers to test the drug on up to 12 volunteers.
- Involving a law from 1790, the State's Justice of the Peace filed suit in U.S. District Court in Buffalo, New York, seeking return of the 27-square-mile (70-square-kilometer) Grand Island in the Niagara River. The suit claims that New York state's purchase of the island in 1815 violated a 1790 law requiring federal approval for all Indian land transfers.
- Law-enforcement officials are investigating two groups of New York City policemen who are suspected of running separate drug-trafficking operations in Brooklyn and Manhattan, senior federal and state investigators said.
- In a Los Angeles courtroom, Reginald Denny watched a videotape of men kicking him and hitting him with a hammer, an oxygen tank and an object resembling a brick. Testifying for the first time about the attack in which he was beaten nearly to death at the start of the 1992 riots, Mr. Denny, 37, said he recalled almost nothing about the beating. (Reuters, AP, LAT, NYT)

## NASA Running Out of Hope As Mars Observer Stays Silent

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — Another critical moment for the \$1 billion Mars Observer mission came and went in frustrating silence. When the lost spacecraft failed to call home, as instructed to do automatically if five days pass without receiving any message from Earth, the radio silence dashed one of the last remaining hopes that the mission might be salvaged.

At a press conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, Glenn E. Cunningham, the project manager, said, "This certainly erodes our prospects considerably."

NASA officials said they still had no clues to the cause of the communications loss, which began Saturday night, and could not tell whether the spacecraft succeeded in orbiting Mars on Tuesday, as planned, whether it is flying off into space or whether it blew up.

Mr. Cunningham said flight controllers intended to continue trying to restore communications with the craft. They plan to keep sending commands to readjust components in the radio system and to try to send new instructions to the craft's computers.

As far as controllers know, the craft has not received or acted upon any of their commands since the trouble began. That circumstance held out the hope that Mars Observer might have called home late Wednesday afternoon.

A command-loss timer in the central computer system was designed to clock the time since the last message was received from ground controllers, in this case on Friday. If there is no message for five days, then the timer is supposed to make the radio call.

If that had happened, it would have meant that the spacecraft was still functioning to some degree and the trouble might be corrected. It would also have let controllers know where the craft was and what they



ROYALTY IN FLORIDA — Diana, Princess of Wales, and her son, Prince William, made a backstage visit to the Disney-MGM Studios at Walt Disney World, a theme park dedicated to films.

should do next to save the mission to map Mars and examine its surface geology and weather.

But around 5 P.M. eastern daylight time Wednesday, flight controllers waited anxiously and heard nothing.

Mr. Cunningham said there was still a chance that the spacecraft had been receiving some commands, which would have the effect of resetting the timer at zero. At some point, controllers may cease all communication attempts for five days and then see if the timer works.

Military and scientific infrared telescopes at Hawaii might have been more helpful by detecting evidence of heat from the rocket exhaust from a scheduled maneuver on Tuesday, but officials reported that clouds over Hawaii had obscured the view.

Unless radio contact is restored Thursday, controllers for Mars Observer will have to give up their exclusive use of the deep-space tracking antennas in Australia, Spain and California, which have been devoted to trying to reach the phantom craft for five days.

### Another Craft Is Missing

The Mars Observer spacecraft is not the only one out of touch with Earth. On Saturday, controllers lost contact with the latest federal weather satellite, NOAA-13, when the satellite's solar power cells failed. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Since then, the controllers have been trying to regain contact, but Patricia Viets, a spokeswoman at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said Wednesday that "nobody is optimistic" about their chances.

The satellite was launched on Aug. 9 to replace one of two satellites orbiting Earth's poles to collect such environmental data as the rate of ozone depletion and sea surface temperatures for long-range weather forecasts.

## Inquiry of Michael Jackson Said to Focus on at Least 4 Boys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Amid a growing international furor over allegations of sexual abuse by the pop star Michael Jackson, Los Angeles police are focusing on the entertainer's contacts with at least four boys, according to sources close to the investigation.

"They are even interviewing friends of friends, to see if they were told anything," one source said, adding that the allegations were the first ever leveled against Mr. Jackson.

In Thailand, where he is on a world tour, Mr. Jackson canceled a scheduled performance for the second consecutive day, because of what his doctor called "acute dehydration."

Mr. Jackson did not appear in public, but at a press conference his aides played a tape recording on which he said: "My doctor advised me not to perform until August 27.

I promise my fans that I will see you there at the performance tomorrow. I love you."

Although no charges have been filed against Mr. Jackson, the investigation has stirred a flurry of international press coverage. London tabloids sent crews of journalists to Los Angeles to cover the story. Helicopters flew over Mr. Jackson's ranch in Los Olivos, California, a hamlet in Santa Barbara County. The town was overrun with reporters seeking information about the case.

Neither Mr. Jackson nor his lawyer, Howard Weitzman, were available for comment. But members of the Jackson family released a statement supporting the pop star.

"We wish to state our collective, unequivocal belief that Michael has been made victim of a cruel and obvious attempt to take advantage of his fame and success," said the statement, which was signed by 10 family members. "We know, as does the whole world, that he has dedicated his life to providing hap-

piness for young people everywhere."

A private investigator who works for the entertainer blamed the allegations on an extortion attempt that Mr. Jackson had rebuffed. Details of that alleged extortion, however, have not been reported to the police, according to officials in the police unit that would be responsible for handling such an inquiry.

"Nobody's brought anything to us," said Captain William O. Gartland, head of the Major Crimes Unit.

The 13-year-old boy whose abuse allegations triggered the inquiry is at the center of a custody battle between his parents. At least part of that dispute resulted from his father's discomfort about his son's relationship with Mr. Jackson, court files show.

The father persuaded the boy's mother to sign a stipulation on July 12 that, among other things, barred

all contact between the boy and Mr. Jackson. Under that agreement, she gave up legal custody and was allowed to visit the boy only on the condition that he not have "any contact or communication in any form, directly or indirectly, including, but not limited to, telephone communication with a third-party adult male known as Michael Jackson."

The stipulation was filed with a Los Angeles Superior Court judge in July. Later, however, the mother

withdrew from it, saying she had only agreed to sign it in an attempt to get her former husband to let her see her son.

On Aug. 17, the judge voided the stipulation and ordered the father to return the boy to his mother. A day later, the police began their investigation.

The boy's mother and father were divorced in 1985 after an 11-year marriage. (LAT, Reuters)

## Heart Cases and Race: Odds Better for Whites

By David Brown

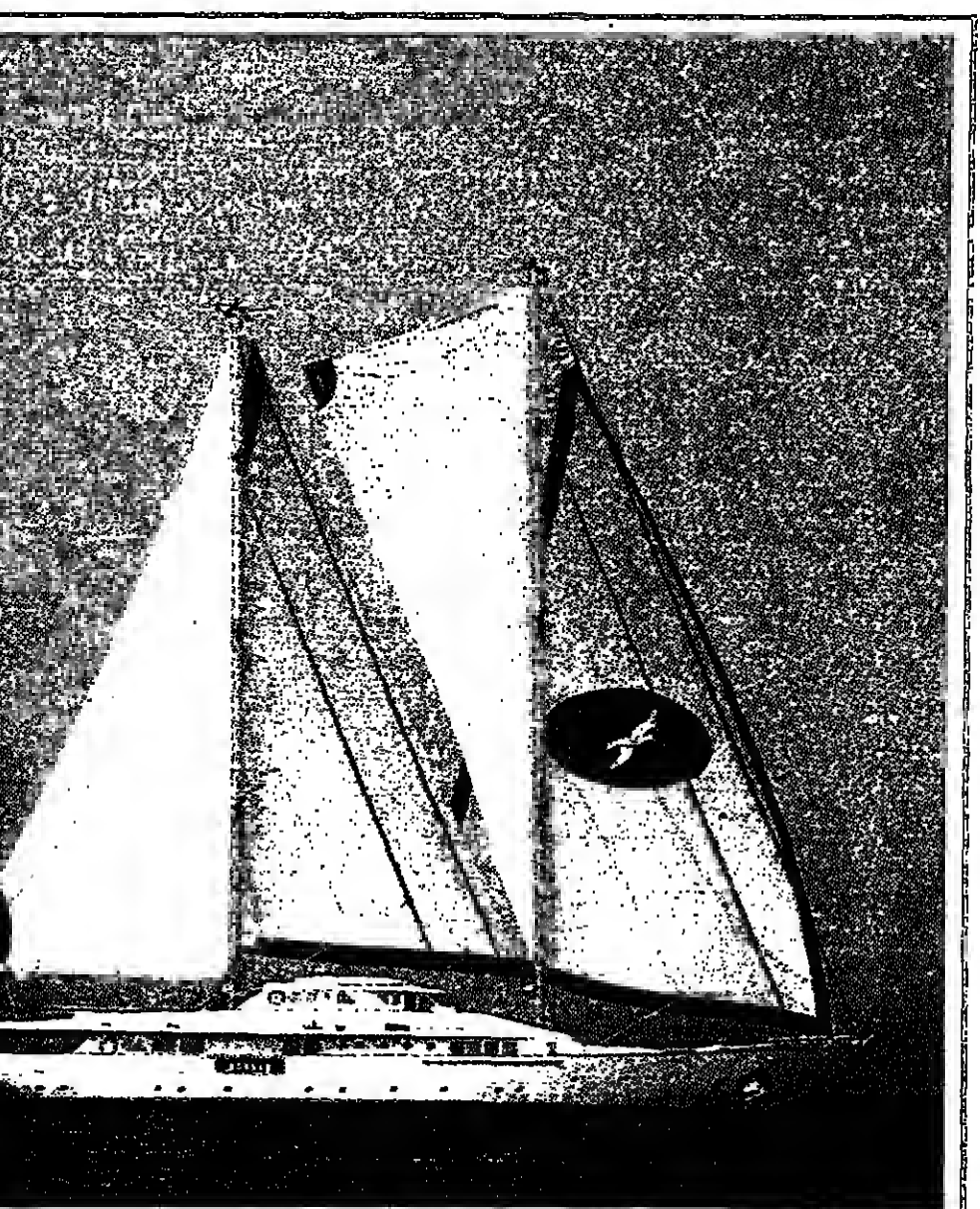
WASHINGTON — Blacks with heart disease in the United States are less likely to undergo elaborate diagnostic tests or surgery than whites and also have less chance of surviving, successfully revascularized if they collapse from cardiac arrest.

Those are the findings of two unrelated studies published Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine, on the relationship between race and medical care.

The first study involved more than 400,000 black and white men treated at Veterans Affairs hospitals. The second looked at differences in survival among black and white Chicagoans whom ambulance attendants tried to revive.

Several recent studies have shown that blacks tend to get less aggressive treatment, and often suffer higher mortality regardless of treatment, when compared with whites with similar physical complaints. It is not clear whether this reflects racial prejudice of practitioners, a difference in behavior or attitude between blacks and whites, a difference in the severity of disease between racial groups, or some combination of causes.

The VA medical system offers a good opportunity to examine racial differences. The hospitals are found nationwide, treatment does not depend on payment, the doctors have no financial incentives to alter treatment, and patients can be



tracked as they move from one VA hospital to another.

Researchers, led by Dr. Jeff Whittle, a physician and epidemiologist at the VA medical center in Pittsburgh, studied the experience of 428,300 male veterans over the age of 30 diagnosed with cardiovascular disease or chest pain from 1987 through 1991.

To isolate race as much as possible, the researchers used statistical methods to "control" for other variables.

The researchers found that a white patient had 1.38 times as much likelihood of undergoing cardiac catheterization as a black patient. That procedure is necessary before considering bypass surgery.

Whites were 1.5 times more likely to have angioplasty and 2.22 times as likely to have bypass surgery as blacks, the study found. Both those procedures attempt to restore normal blood flow to the heart muscle.

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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An unfortunate combination of circumstances have combined to deprive two players from the New York metropolitan area of the world ranking in the Epcot World Pairs held on June 4. In the Fields of Manhattan and Calvin Morris of Rochdale Village, Queens, tied a big score at a home in Rochdale Village. The larger American Contract Bridge League treated the results as from an invitational game, and therefore ineligible for world honors. A reported score of 74 percent was inaccurate and their corrected score of 78 percent, discovered long after the official results were tabulated in Paris, would have made them first in the world in the second of the two sessions.

One of their best scores was on the diagrammed deal, with Morris sitting East and Fields West. North showed the minor suits with a two-trump bid following one spade. South had to retreat to three diamonds following East's double and West had good reason to expect a penalty. The question was whether this would be greater than the score

ruff, and West scored his small trump and cashed the diamond jack.

West persevered with the spade jack and South was limited to two spade tricks and three trump tricks, for a penalty of 800. That scored 93 predetermined match points out of a possible 100.

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# Echoes of Intrigue In the Caucasus Rack Georgians

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Staff Writer

TBILISI, Georgia — The sound of gunfire is so frequent in one Tbilisi neighborhood that its residents now call it "Chicago."

Mindful of audiences that long ago stopped going out after dark, the city's theaters and concert halls now schedule performances only for the afternoons.

The Metekhi Palace, Georgia's sole luxury hotel, has a sign that politely asks guests to check their firearms before entering. A request that did nothing to stop a recent visitor from firing off a few rounds as he tried to push his way past armed security guards.

Even with the yearlong civil war in Abkhazia muffled by a cease-fire, violence continues to torment Georgia, a country of 5.5 million deep in the Caucasus. Two weeks ago, a U.S. diplomat identified as a CIA operative was shot and killed on a highway in what local officials believe was a random shooting.

Last week a German woman, a secretary at her country's embassy in Tbilisi and a companion were stopped at a checkpoint by masked men in western Georgia, robbed of their money, jewelry and car and left by the roadside.

Bandits have always been part of the lore of the Caucasus, a region described in Russian literature as steeped in romance and cruelty. Its dramatic mountains and valleys are inhabited by dozens of tribes and clans that over the centuries have been subdued, sometimes only barely, by succeeding empires — the Persian, the Ottoman and the Russian.

"Read Tolstoy," a Westerner said. "It is all in there." Tolstoy served as a young officer in the Caucasus and wrote about it.

Tbilisi has been buzzing with talk about a new "Great Game" developing in the Caucasus, a replay of the old British-Russian rivalry that dominated Central Asia at the turn of the century.

This time, the theory runs, the West, wary of Russian ambitions in the region, has begun to strengthen its presence in this mysterious and volatile region with a mix of high-level diplomacy and old-fashioned espionage.

By focusing more attention on the new nations of Russia's periphery, some Western governments, particularly the United States and Germany, have been sending Moscow the message that it cannot treat the former Soviet republics as its own backyard.

President Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, whose personal relationships with Western leaders have helped bring badly needed aid to Georgia, said in an interview last week that the Clinton administration had shown a new appreciation for the subtle relationships involved in the Caucasus.

"I think the new administration has a more realistic picture and sees the important role the Caucasus can play for years in the world," he said. "They also realize that if the Caucasus are not peaceful, many countries might get involved, and a big fire could start here."

It is virtually an article of faith in Georgian politics these days that Russia deliberately stirred up the separatists in the Black Sea region of Abkhazia as a way of keeping Georgia weak and its own strategic military presence strong.

While direct evidence of such a conspiracy by Moscow is lacking, it seems clear that the Russian military, which has two battalions deployed in Abkhazia, were at the least supportive of the Abkhazian side.

Mr. Shevardnadze credited President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany with having personally relayed to President Boris Yeltsin their concerns about Russia's activities in Abkhazia.

Since then, Russia, Georgia and the separatist government in Abkhazia have agreed to a new cease-fire. For the first time, it includes a role for United Nations observers on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

The slaying on Aug. 8 of Fred Woodruff, an American on temporary duty at the embassy here, has helped feed some of the more elaborate "cloak-and-dagger" theories about the U.S. role in the Caucasus. Mr. Woodruff was shot while riding in the back seat of a jeep driven by President Shevardnadze's secretary chief.

Last Friday, the police announced that a 21-year-old soldier had confessed to shooting at the jeep when it did not stop to give him a ride.

Lawlessness is just one of the problems that confront Mr. Shevardnadze. Another is trying to keep this fierce but fragile country together when its various regional and ethnic clans are either in outright rebellion or open defiance of central authority in Tbilisi.

"The only thing under Georgian control is really nothing," said a Western observer who, like many others in Tbilisi, fear that without Mr. Shevardnadze, Georgia might fall apart.

In fact, the president recently succeeded in clearing away some of the obstacles to Georgian unity. He managed to outmaneuver two powerful military commanders who had flagrantly challenged his authority ever since he returned to this divided country from Moscow 16 months ago.

He accepted a cease-fire in the war-torn Abkhazia, which has proved to be more popular than his nationalist critics had expected.

Nevertheless, some here would argue that chaos is at hand. Not only is crime rampant but also the justice system has collapsed, leaving people to settle their scores through old-fashioned vendettas.

The Georgian economy is in tatters; the coupon issued last April on a par with the Russian ruble as a precursor to Georgia's new currency, the lari, is now worth one-sixth of a rouble or less. At this rate, the average salary is less than \$3 a month, and so prices of everything from electricity to fruit rise sharply, people are panicking about how they will survive next winter.



HOME AGAIN — Former Queen Iovna of Bulgaria arriving in Sofia on Wednesday for her first visit in 47 years. She and her son, Simeon, fled the country after the Communists seized power. She planned to mark the 50th anniversary of the mysterious death of King Boris III and to attend a reburial of the heart found in his grave years after the secret police destroyed the body.

# Bonn Tries to Fire Up Engine Radical Overhaul Aims to Bolster Economy

Reuters

BONN — The federal government will call for a radical overhaul of Germany's economic, welfare and education systems in a report expected to win cabinet approval next week.

The report, "Securing Germany's Future as an Economic Location," covers everything from cutting taxes and bureaucracy to reducing the time young people spend in school.

The report says that after more than 40 years of steadily increasing prosperity, Western Germans have become set in their ways, frightened of change and suspicious of new technology.

"A tendency toward immobility and to cling to what has been achieved is spreading," the report says.

Essentially a political statement, the government hopes it will stimulate debate over what is wrong with the country as well as setting down on record a basis of government policy in the campaign leading up to a general election next year.

It outlines practical measures to change taxes and health care, which would require legislation, and urges a return to hard work and community spirit to help restore German competitiveness on world markets.

"Virtues were, and are, not the least of the qualities which made Germany one of the leading industrial countries," said the draft report, which was prepared by Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt.

"Therefore we need to restore our consciousness of virtues such as a sense of responsibility, humanity and compassion, reliability, loyalty, punctuality and a willingness to make decisions and to get involved."

The report, which bears the strong imprint of its author's free-market views, might be amended to iron out disagreements among various government ministries before it goes before the cabinet for approval on Sept. 2.

It combines promises of action by the Bonn government on tax and bureaucracy with exhortations to business, unions and local government to do what they can to make Germany more competitive.

Most of it deals with the economy and with developments such as high wage costs and inflexible working practices.

Other countries have caught up with Germany in terms of the quality of their high-technology goods, while lower taxes and wage costs often make them more attractive production centers.

The report urges Germans to rely more on their own drive and initiative and less on the state, which should concentrate on its core functions and give freer rein to private enterprise.

On a practical level, the report includes pledges for more cuts in Germany's high corporate taxes and a reduction of bureaucracy that often delays for several years permission for companies to build new plants.

Reflecting Chancellor Helmut Kohl's long-standing complaint that Germans start work too late and retire too young, the report says children should spend 12 years at school instead of the present 13 and university courses should be shortened.

Germans, whose current average retirement age is 59, should be encouraged to go on working after statutory retirement at 65.

## 3 Russian Navy Ships Dock in China for Visit

Reuters

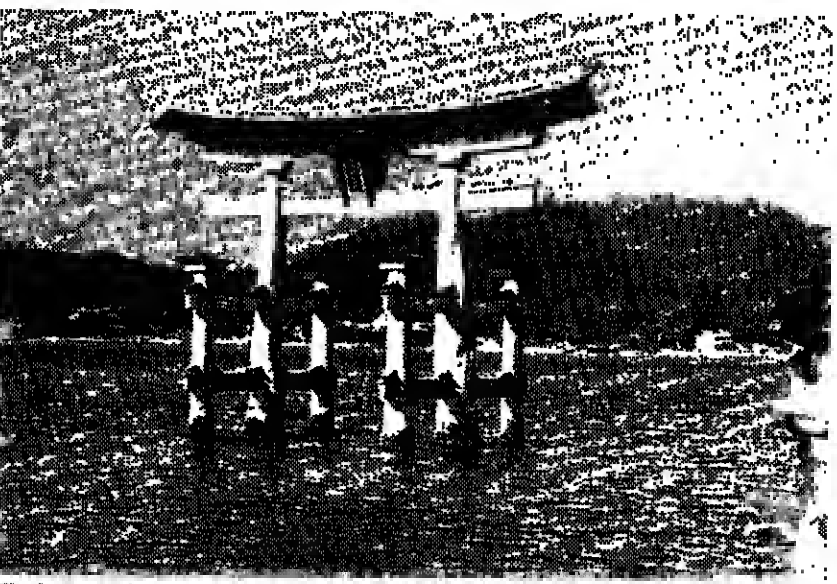
BEIJING — Three vessels from the Russian Pacific fleet have docked in China in the first Russian naval visit there since 1956, Xinhua press agency reported.

An anti-submarine vessel, a destroyer and a fleet oiler with a total crew of 738 sailors are in the eastern port of Qingdao for a five-day official visit, the report said. The last Russian Navy delegation to visit China docked in Shanghai in May 1956, representing the Soviet Union.

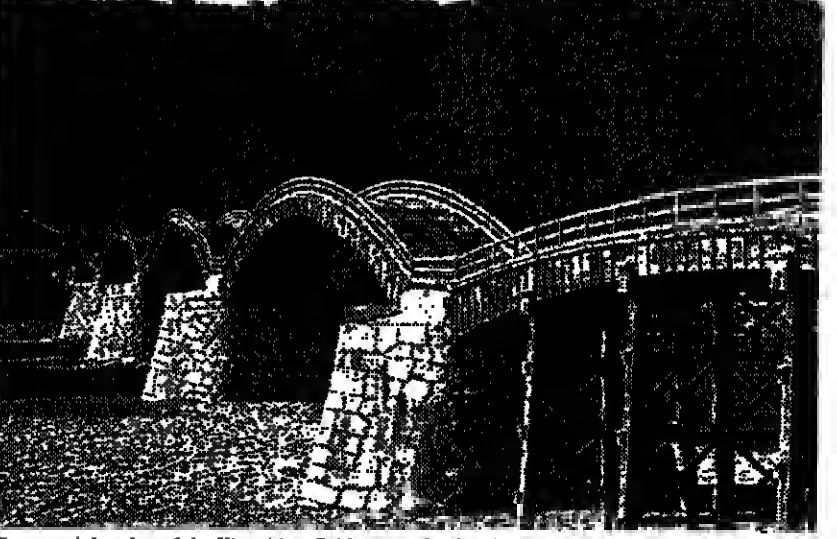
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# Moscow Decides Priam's Treasure Can Come to Light

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Treasure of Priam, king of Troy, which was stolen from Berlin in 1945 as war booty, will go on display for the first time in half a century, museum officials said Thursday.

The treasure — jewelry, gold cups and other artifacts — was discovered in 1873 in the ruins of the ancient city in Turkey by an amateur German archaeologist, Heinrich Schliemann, who donated it to a Berlin museum.

The Trojan cache was hidden in a bunker in Berlin during the war. After the fall of Berlin to Soviet troops in 1945, the treasure was shipped to Russia, which is currently involved in a legal dispute with Germany over possession of the finds.

Russian officials admitted informally only earlier this year that they had the treasure and that it was stored in a museum depot on the outskirts of Moscow.

A sudden order from Culture Minister Yury Y. Sidorov last week to prepare the collection for display atopended the staff of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. "We had never even heard that the Schliemann collection was in Russia, and the news stunned us," said Lyudmila Akimova, an expert in the museum's ancient art department.

Mr. Sidorov, quoted in an article in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, said that "in all fairness, the first exhibition must take place in Russia and then go to Greece, Turkey and other countries."

But in Athens, Culture Minister Dora Bakoyannis said President Boris Yeltsin had offered during a visit in early July to let Greece hold the first exhibition.

"The Greek government accepted with great joy," she said at a news conference. She said the exhibition could be held in Athens in the newly renovated house of Mr. Schliemann.

The archaeologist was guided in his search for Troy by "The Iliad," the Greek epic poem by Homer describing a war between Trojans and a Greek force in about 1300 B.C. The treasure is believed to be 3,000 years older than the period described by Homer.

The treasure, said to number over 12,000 items, many of them gold, was acclaimed as one of archaeology's greatest finds at the time, and its disappearance from Berlin during World War II became one of the war's greatest mysteries.

For decades, Soviet authorities denied any knowledge of the treasure.

"The objects were kept under a regime of strict security, and only one person, the curators, had access," Irina Antonova, director of Moscow's Pushkin Museum, told Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

Since the end of last year, delicate negotiations have been conducted by Moscow and Bonn over the return of cultural treasures. Germany is demanding the return of some 500,000 art objects, and Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics are claiming back hundreds of thousands of paintings and collections.

In Ankara, the head of the Turkish Culture Ministry's museums department, Engin Ozgen, said Turkey would "pursue legal means" to get it back.

"We claim ownership to the Troy treasure," he said. "It's display in Athens or return to Germany is unacceptable." (AP, Reuters)



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Steering Back to Balance

Once again the American economy is the locomotive pulling the rest of the world out of the trough, upward toward steady growth. The U.S. trade deficit is widening again, rapidly. The enormous \$12 billion deficit in June, announced a few days ago, is almost half again as large as the average during the past year.

This sudden increase does not mean that American competitiveness is collapsing or that American trade policy is failing. It means that the economy is expanding faster in America than abroad—especially in Europe, which continues to slide into deeper recession. Imports are rising as business in America picks up, but there is no corresponding lift in exports to Europe or Japan.

One result is Japan's soaring trade surplus, which, along with the corresponding American trade deficit, is a source of dangerous instability. The Japanese are desperately trying to stave off a currency crisis that the growth of their surplus has created. A country can run a surplus only as long as it is capable of exporting the capital, in foreign loans and investments, to finance it. The extremely rapid rise of the surplus during the past several years is straining Japan's ability to provide that financing, leading to a shortage of yen.

It is the rise of the yen's exchange rate a triumph for Japan and a humiliation for Amer-

icans? Hardly. It is classical economics at work, crudely and ruthlessly forcing Japan's surplus back to manageable proportions by making its exports more expensive and its imports cheaper. That can be good for American jobs.

Unless it goes too far and too fast. It is in some peril of doing that last week—shooting so high that Japanese exports would be unmanageable and companies would begin to fail. The U.S. Treasury stepped in last Thursday to put on the brakes by buying dollars and selling yen. It feared, according to the official statement, that the rise of the yen "could retard growth in the Japanese and world economies." Indeed it could.

These events illustrate three truths about the world of the 1990s. First, the prosperity and development of each of the great industrial powers is strongly influenced by conditions in the others. Second, the international system is not self-regulating; it requires skillful management and leadership. Third, only the United States is capable at present of providing that leadership.

The American standard of living in this decade will reflect the Clinton administration's ability to steer a world economy that was put far out of balance by the errors and excesses of the 1980s.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Russia's Dangerous Game

Perhaps Russia was only striking a pose for bargaining purposes when it revoked its promise to pull all remaining troops out of Lithuania this month. But if that was merely a tactical move, it was a dangerous one. It breaks a formal agreement between the two countries.

Since there are only 2,500 Russian troops left in Lithuania, this violation has chiefly symbolic importance. Russia's neighbors inevitably wonder whether it is intended to signal a more aggressive posture in Moscow toward the smaller states that were once part of the Soviet Union. The United States has reminded the Russians that all but humanitarian aid from America will be cut off, by law, unless their troops are out of all three Baltic countries by early October.

Current negotiations between Lithuania and Russia are not easy, and no doubt that is unavoidable. The Lithuanians regard Russia as the successor of the Soviet Union and are demanding reparations for a half-century of illegal Soviet occupation. The Russians reply that they suffered as much as any from Soviet rule and bear no responsibility for Soviet misdeeds. It was this quarrel over reparations that led to the Russian reversal on the troops. Behind this specific issue lie, on one side, all the atrocities of a small and recently independent

country dealing with a much larger one, and on the other side the complicated attitudes of a people who have abandoned an empire.

While friction is a fact of life, Russia's friends expect it to uphold its international agreements. The turnaround on the troops in Lithuania was the second event this summer that has jeopardized the flow of foreign aid to Russia. The first was the central bank's strange decision, subsequently softened but not withdrawn, to invalidate all currency printed before this year. That broke a commitment to the Russian people and did severe damage to the economic reforms that much of the aid is designed to support.

In the first half of this year, President Bill Clinton made a sustained effort to organize adequate aid from America, and from the other rich democracies, to Russia and the other former Soviet states. Early next month, immediately after Labor Day, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold hearings. The case for helping Russia is still strong in principle, but it is time to take stock of what is actually happening. The hearings will provide an opportunity to examine in public the impact of this aid and the conditions for continuing it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Leave Us Our Imprecision

Some time a little before 8 this past Monday morning—was it Aug. 22 or 23? It was the 23d—while waiting for a pot of coffee to boil, we unfolded The Times and found an intriguing article near the bottom of the front page. "Yardsticks Almost Vanish as Science Seeks Precision," said the smallest headline (11/7, Aug. 24). The story, by Malcolm W. Browne, explained that due to the scientific community's ever-growing need for precise standards, nearly all the measurements that affect daily life are being redefined in the language of quantum mechanics.

Where a meter used to be fixed as one-tenth of the distance from one of the Earth's poles to the Equator, it is now measured as the distance that light travels in one-299,792,458th of a second. Where a second was once one-60th of a minute, it is now clocked as the time it takes a microwave-excited cesium atom to vibrate 9,192,631,770 times.

Even the boiling point of water has been recalibrated: after correcting the centigrade scale in 1990 to reflect a more precise measurement of molecular motion, water is said to boil not at a neat 100 degrees centigrade, but 99.97.

Reading this—with the radio in the background announcing that "computers from New Jersey can expect 10- to 15-minute delays at the Lincoln Tunnel," and that "temperatures should be in the low- to mid-80s this afternoon"—we began to think about the relationship between science and so-called

real life. It is not that we have a quarrel with science, it is something smaller, more on the order of a romantic quibble.

Where science deals in parses, notes and nouns, the rest of us are just trying to figure out the true definitions of large, X-tra large and low-calorie. Where science measures things in light years and vibrating atoms, most lives run more to seasons, school years and "go half a mile and make a left at the second traffic light."

It is almost as if there were two universes running on opposite scales. Where science seeks to quantify and order, real lives remain as messy and imprecise as ever.

"You're going to be late," a voice called from the next room.

"Be there in a minute," we replied, slowly opening another section of the paper and pouring a second cup of coffee.

It is fine to give science its quest for precision: for the rest of us, it remains enough to know that watched pots really do boil more slowly, that it is still possible to fall in love in a heartbeat, and that not all "New York minutes" pass quickly.

Speaking of minutes, if the scientific community wanted to come up with a truly useful measurement and really do everyone a favor, it could define—once and for all—the precise, absolutely correct moment to arrive for "dinner at eight."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Electoral Farce in Africa

Just a couple of years ago, a wind of democratic reform in Africa seemed to blow away the clouds of dictatorship. But the statistics today are hardly encouraging. Many loudly trumpeted "democratic transitions" have turned into masquerades. The regime in power engages in a minimum of electoral genuflection in order to keep foreign subsidies, while juggling the results enough to stay in power, the only goal of the operation.

The latest farce is unfolding in Togo, where representatives of France are acting with caution while Jimmy Carter, who has become something of a world expert in such matters, refuses to participate in this dirty trick. Africa

may be getting off to a bad start, but France doesn't seem to notice.

—Liberation (Paris).

### When Others Command

While the Clinton administration has announced that the United States will expand its role in UN peacekeeping efforts, Congress has begun to stir from its torpor on the subject, and may actually ask some questions when it reconvenes. That would be welcome.

Americans do not necessarily oppose putting American soldiers in harm's way; but they are clearly uneasy about conceding command to foreign or UN direction—especially if the mission is ill-defined.

—Providence (Rhode Island) Sunday Journal.

# Revive Observance of Humanitarian Law

By Cornelio Sommaruga  
The writer is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

GENEVA — When the Cold War finally came to an end, many of us believed that this was the 20th century's best moment for constructing a durable world peace. The United Nations would at least be able to implement its mandate, based on universally recognized values laid down in international law.

Disputes, rather than being fought out in trenches or in the air, would be referred to the World Court. Armed forces would be deployed only to enforce the decisions of the UN Security Council. National armed forces would be progressively reduced to the minimum necessary for assuring internal order.

I have not given up hope that such a state of affairs is realizable. Despite all the setbacks, many important steps have been taken in the last

many target of their opponents. We also observe a marked increase in sexual violence, directed in particular against women and children.

In too many places, as the camps of the Cold War era have been removed, authority, for all its failings, a stabilizing force, has been replaced by anarchy. The control of weapons is no longer in responsible hands. Instead we see very sophisticated weapons being deployed by people who are often no more than clan leaders, factional figures or upstart warlords whose only claim to the charisma of leadership is the ruthlessness with which they wield the gun.

At least at the time of the Vietnam War we knew who was saying "no" to us. Now there is often nobody who can make a firm decision, and a "yes" can become a "no" in the flick of an eyelash. A promise for the safe passage of our relief workers is broken with haphazard regularity. Our emblem is ignored, mocked and shot at. We have lost 15 of our field staff in the last year alone.

It is for these reasons that we asked the Swiss government, as depositary of the Geneva conventions, to call the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, to be held starting on Monday in Geneva.

Every member country of the United Nations has been invited, together with observers ranging from the UN secretary-general's office to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the PLO to Amnesty International.

Our aim is nothing less than resurrection of the observance of international humanitarian law. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the initiator of the Geneva conventions, has been charged by those members of the world community who are signatories with monitoring the application of its articles. We intend at this conference to discharge this obligation with a

renewed fervor and to persuade those countries—in particular those influential members of the Security Council, the United States, France and Britain, which have not yet ratified the additional Protocols I and II adopted in 1977, widening the Geneva conventions to further protect civilians—to do so specifically.

In particular, we are asking participants to make a public commitment to end the massacre of civilians, summary executions, systematic torture of detainees, inhuman conditions of detention, the starvation or forced displacement of populations, indiscriminate use of arms, the plundering of humanitarian aid and the murder of personal working under the emblems of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

This means all countries and all peoples taking seriously the Geneva conventions and the additional protocols, which means incorporating their obligations into military instruction and school curricula.

It means punishing war criminals and restricting the arms trade from which so much money is made at the expense of the control of war.

It also means resolving to separate more clearly humanitarian aid from other political and military goals, including peacekeeping.

It means tightening the international restrictions on the use of those conventional weapons that cause excessive damage to life and limb. Negligence, ignorance and hostility are its enemies. In Geneva, as in the shadow of war lies once again across mankind's path to progress, we must resolve to treat this professed body of law more seriously.

International Herald Tribune.

## The practice of war has undergone a change for the worse.

three years to strengthen the authority of both the Security Council and international law and to build up the peacekeeping and peace-enforcing powers of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, it is impossible from my vantage point not to be all but overwhelmed by the carnage that has been unleashed in various corners of the globe in recent years.

I respect the findings of the Stockholm International Peace Institute, which reports that the number of major conflagrations has decreased year by year in the last five years. Yet while accepting this welcome news I am struck by a degree of savagery unleashed that neither I nor my colleagues in the field have witnessed before.

Perhaps it is because both we and the media have more access to the eye of the storm than previous generations had. That is part of it.

But we are also convinced that the practice of war has undergone a change for the worse. Civilian populations are becoming with ever greater frequency the hostages of warlords and the pri-

# The United Nations Is No Better Than Its Members

By Flora Lewis

BINI CALAF, Minorca, Spain — When the United Nations was set up in San Francisco in 1945, the founders' paramount concern was to avoid repeating the fatal flaws of the League of Nations, launched with noble ideals after World War I and with not a whit of power to carry them out.

Hence the separation of function between the Security Council and the General Assembly, majority voting instead of the league's rule of unanimity, and the veto in the council recognizing the reality of power. All states are not created equal. Still, for a long time, UN effectiveness was largely frustrated by the Cold War.

Recently, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali pointed out that new possibilities, and new responsibilities, exist at last (1/17, Aug. 21). But he complains that states are balking at letting him run the show after they vote him the tasks of "coor-

inating" negotiations, aid, peacekeeping and the timing of approved military action.

"Multilateralism," the specialty of the UN system, is undermined, he says, by "the upsurge of two kinds of ugly nationalism: ultranationalism and micronationalism." Certainly there is plenty to complain about—but no sign at all that more deference to the secretary-general's views would improve anything.

He is shifting blame, just as governments that do not want to risk effective action shift blame by pronouncing, "Let the UN do it."

Everybody can see that current operations, particularly in Bosnia and Somalia, are a mess. True, as Mr. Boutros Ghali says, they are much more ambitious than what the United Nations attempted before.

In Somalia, the UN seeks to create a state that has crumbled out of existence, replaced by bandit gangs. That necessity was perfectly foreseeable. But there was neither planning nor explanation, which at least took place in Cambodia.

So Senator Robert Byrd has a point in noting (1/17, Aug. 21) that neither Congress nor American public opinion authorized the use of U.S. troops for this purpose when President George Bush's Operation Restore Hope was launched.

I think the West Virginia senator is wrong in arguing that humanitarian aid is fine but that the United States should not be helping prevent a re-escalation to conditions that made aid urgent, and that would perpetuate the need, just because the United Nations so resolved. I think he is right in putting it up to the Clinton administration to build support for a mission that its predecessors pretended would not be Washington's concern.

Mr. Byrd's insistence on clear and prior American decision in undertaking UN action seems to be what Mr. Boutros Ghali is stinging at when he decries "ultranationalism." He calls it nostalgia "for the years when one or a few big powers called all the shots," and a desire to see the United Nations "return to the relatively marginal role it played in years past."

None of it gets to the point, just as none of the twittering about Bosnia drowns out the gunfire, massacre and human agony. Endless meetings, communiqués, big headlines examine exactly how many Serbian soldiers remain on Mount Igarka above Sarajevo, whether or not Sarajevo remains under siege if artillery fire is held for a few days but people and goods still cannot move freely in and out. This is trivia, cover for indecision, shifting blame.

It now seems that all the weeks of noise about possible NATO air strikes if the siege were not lifted was just another way of using words to mask no deeds. Whose fault, that of the United Nations or of the NATO governments? They mumble and shuffle, drop the subject, and move on to ever more surrealistic proposals in the name of both recognizing and countering "the human reality."

Given the undeniable failure to impose any political settlement, what on earth is this nonsense about the United Nations "administering" Sarajevo for two years, along with an assortment of tenuous corridors and byways which can only assure that it remains a trap?

What does Mr. Boutros Ghali think will be left to "coordinate"? At least big powers do exercise the will to get to or to get out of Bosnia's way. His complaint should be not that they do not rely enough on the United Nations, but that they rely on it primarily for dithering. That may save conscience, but it solves nothing.

As for "micronationalism," of course it is a menace to any hope for an orderly world, and every "ethnic or tribal faction" cannot expect what the secretary-general calls "the privileges of a sovereign nation-state" by violent secession from the state of which it forms a part.

But the remedy is not his insistence on preserving "the nation-state as the very foundation of international life." It is accepting the duty to establish, and impose by force if necessary, rules for political settlement and minority protection that do not reward violence as the means to national goals, indeed, that punish its use.

The UN can only do what its members want. If they want this kind of world, they can get it. If they don't, they won't. The secretary-general's role is to remind them of that.

Flora Lewis.



I'm warning you Serbs for the last time!

## GIs in Blue Helmets: Questions Remain

THE CLINTON administration is conducting a fundamental policy review with an eye to placing U.S. troops under foreign command as part of UN peacekeeping operations. While there is said to be cautious support in the Defense and State departments for the change, dissent from

Congress has been swift. Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming calls the idea "unfit." A number of his more restrained colleagues urge that Congress be consulted before any decisions are made. That should be done.

U.S. troops already are serving under overall foreign command in several UN operations. And U.S. troops have, of course, served under foreign commanders in both world wars. But in each of those instances the United States was closely involved in alliance with countries—France and Britain—that had similar political values and objectives.

But the much greater diversity of the UN and still unanswered questions about how a UN command structure would function make these experiences largely irrelevant.

The fact remains that it is a primary U.S. national interest to have a stable world where aggression is discouraged. Working for stability cannot effectively be a unilateral undertaking.

—The Los Angeles Times.

# Defend Indigenous Rights in Brazil

By Terence Turner

ITHACA, New York — The death toll in the mid-August massacre of Yanomami Indians by Brazilian gold miners may not compare with the body counts of a half-dozen other conflicts in the world, but the horror of the event demands an international outcry.

The 70 victims, members of one of the least assimilated indigenous societies of the Amazon region, were that, backed to pieces and burned in a remote forest near the Venezuelan border.

It was only the latest attack on the Yanomami by gold miners who have been invading the territory since 1987. Local politicians and

policies of the weak government of President Collor Franco.

In a visit to the United States in May, the Yanomami leader, Davi Kopenawa, asked members of Congress and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to pressure the Brazilian government to stop tacit support of the invasions of his people's reserve. He warned that the inevitable result would be violent conflict between miners and the Yanomami. His prediction has come true more quickly and terribly than he foresaw.

The U.S. and other governments must now press Brazil to reverse its increasingly hostile attitude toward the indigenous people and to enforce its laws guaranteeing the inviolability of the reserves.

The Brazilian government has to carry out its promise to demarcate and legally confirm indigenous areas as yet unrecognized. And it must allow a full and impartial investigation into the massacre by independent experts.

The deaths of the Yanomami men, women and children have begun to reverse the tide of public opinion that had been turning against indigenous people. Their deaths have also assumed that, in October during the debate on the revision of the indigenous-rights clauses of Brazil's Constitution, the whole world will be watching.

The writer, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, is a member of the human rights commission of the American Anthropological Association. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The military's overt hostility has helped weaken governmental resolve to defend the Yanomami reserve.

business leaders had encouraged the invasion of the Yanomami reserve, and the massacre was the direct result.

This is in defiance of a two-year-old law establishing the boundaries of the Indians' territory. It is illegal for anyone but indigenous people to cross the borders without authorization. But Governor Otomar de Sousa Pinto of the territory of Roraima, where the massacre occurred, has declared that he would not recognize these bound-

# R&D Battle: The Trend Favors Asia

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Asia is plunging into science and engineering with resources and enthusiasm that portend even fiercer battles for world markets in the post-Cold War era of global competition.

That is the message in a newly issued American compilation of complex statistics on trends in technical education and research spending in China, India, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. Among the six, Japan is well known for its heavily financed drive toward leadership status in research and development. Not so well known is that the other countries have made big strides toward virtuosity in science and technology, especially in fields that undergird important export industries, such as consumer electronics, pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals.

The report, prepared by the National Science Foundation, shows that the six countries are heavily emphasizing scientific and technical education for their brightest young people. Facilities and enrollments have been expanded at home but there is also heavy reliance on American universities, with their worldwide reputation for excellence in science and engineering.

The educational aspirations of the Asian countries are providing sorely needed income for American schools at a time when those schools face increasingly fierce competition for tight federal research funds. A decline in science and technology studies in American students

Noting that Asia leads all other regions of the world in sending students to universities in the United States, the NSF report says Asian enrollments at all levels of U.S. higher education rose from 20,000 in 1985 to 200,000 in 1990. That is a tiny slice of the total enrollment of 12 million. But at the graduate levels of science and engineering studies, foreign students, particularly from Asia, account for a substantial percentage of enrollments, and they are concentrated in science and engineering.

More than 90 percent of the students sent to America by Taiwan and India are enrolled in those fields. More than half the Ph.D.s awarded in the United States in engineering and mathematics are to foreign students, with Asians predominating.

Academe and industry in the United States have long benefited from many foreign graduate students for taking jobs in America. But the report notes changes in that pattern as the Asian countries expand their spending on research and development. The total among the six reached \$91 billion in 1987, the National Science Foundation estimates—an amount about 25 percent below the U.S. sum for that year.

Moreover, Asia's spending on research and development is spread among combined populations that dwarf America's. By any measure, American R&D activity remains far ahead of all of them put together.

Over the long run, however, it is the trends that count, and on this basis the Asian performance is extraordinarily robust, while American research spending is showing signs of decline. Many major American high-tech companies are shedding scientists and engineers to increase the appearance of profitability, while many Asian companies are on a buildup spree and are looking to their American-trained specialists to coach them.

The industrial strategies in the six countries vary. But, according to the report, there is a common thread in their attempts to step up from low-cost production to home-based design capability for "knowledge-based innovative products and processes." The buildup is often accompanied by increased imports of advanced equipment from the United States, thus masking the long-range prospects of intensified competition.

Growing in low-wage economies poses a serious economic dilemma for the United States, as well as for Japan. In the past, the poor countries of Asia had to rely on Western or Japanese technical skills. But they are increasingly self-sufficient.

The Clinton administration says that a better-trained work force is a key part of the answer to America's competitive problems. Unfortunately, thousands of highly trained technicians and other professionals are being declared unnecessary by leading U.S. firms. This is a case where science and technology are bound to produce havoc in the American economy—and politics has yet to produce a remedy.

The writer, a specialist in the politics of science and health, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1893: All in the Family

PARIS — Prince Duong-Cher, third son of King Norodom of Cambodia, was yesterday (Aug. 26) compelled to flee to France for Algeria. The prince raised a revolt against his father and the French authorities in 1885, was pardoned, but rebelled again in 1891 and then escaped to Marseille with his wife. He had hoped to live on the allowance usually made by King Norodom to his children, but his Cambodian Majesty, on being consulted, declined to allow him a halfpenny, and further expressed his astonishment at the reception which had been accorded in France to the rebel son who had tried to murder him.

### 1918: Wilson for Women

WASHINGTON — President Wilson has not ceased his efforts to obtain reciprocity for the women's suffrage cause among Senators, and he apparently hopes that enough votes can

### 1943: 5 Million Are Gone

PARIS — [From our New York edition.] On the eve of an unprecedented five-day American Jewish Conference opening here Sunday to consider the plight of European Jewry, the American Jewish Congress yesterday (Aug. 27) issued a 310-page report detailing the shrinkage of the Jewish population in Axis territories from 8,300,000 to a little more than 3,000,000. Of the 5,000,000 who have disappeared from countries under Nazi domination, the report says, 3,800,000 have perished since the war began four years ago, 1,800,000 have been evacuated into the interior of the Soviet Union and about 180,000 remain in Germany. The report documents the extermination of the 3,000,000 who have perished and the living death of the 3,000,000 still existing in Nazi ghettos and concentration camps.

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OPINION

Why All This Fascination With Leaders in the Surf?

By William Safire

PARIS — Why are the world media so avidly covering the pudgy punches of leaders on vacation? Granted, the return of Boris Yeltsin from his holiday retreat to Yalta...

Why the lust for shots of Li Peng or Bill Clinton stripped to the waist? My theory is that we have transmogrified all leadership into mere celebrity.

Clinton's grim determination to relax it kills him. Ah, the Martha's Vineyard parties and their celebrity guest lists, the beach and pool shots, the saturation coverage of every splash.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Revived Yugoslavia

The only viable solution to the Bosnian crisis, to my mind, lies in bringing about a reconciliation between the Muslims and the Serbs through a revived Yugoslav federation.

Under Foreign Command

In your Aug. 21 issue, you printed an article by Burtros Ghali, the secretary-general of the United Nations, under the title, "UN Multilateralism: A Cure for Ugly New Nationalisms."

Correction

The words "variable cost" were omitted from this passage in Kenneth S. Coates's comment on Wednesday on the Japanese economy.

Parliaments of Fools

After the performance of the British Parliament on the Maastricht treaty and the U.S. Congress on President Bill Clinton's economic package, I find a very apt description of their actions by the always relevant Benjamin Franklin:

Out of Competition

Regarding "Blunt Message from GATT's New Man: Protection Is Poison" (Opinion, Aug. 24): Hobart Rowen has erroneously identified Sir Leon Brittan as the European Community competition commissioner.

A Radical Feminist Idea: Have Your Children First

By Danielle Crittenden

NEW YORK — I have a private game I play when I take my baby to the playground: I try to tell the mothers from the grandmothers. This is not as easy as it might seem.

MEANWHILE

These mothers have gray-streaked hair and lined faces. It is briefly startling to realize that the newborns they cradle, or the toddlers they chase, are their own. While each of these women may offer a different explanation for the long postponement of childbirth, each has also been influenced by the prevailing wisdom.

When I looked at the photographs of my mother, and when I remembered the life a woman in her early 20s leads — her ability to stay up all hours, eat poorly,

sleep on friends' floors — I thought how much better suited that person is to the demands and schedule of a baby. The baby, too, fits more naturally into a younger mother's and father's lives.

I have come across mothers like this in my playground. One woman, in her 40s, told me she had not gone out in the evening since her baby was born — 15 months ago — because she didn't trust a sitter to put her child to bed.

Ms. Crittenden is a New York writer. She contributed this column to The Washington Post.

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA

Extracts from the address by Dr C. L. Stals, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, at the seventy-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bank on 24 August 1993

Introduction

The recession in the South African economy, which had started in March 1992, deepened considerably in 1993 and then levelled off in the first half of 1993. Two major exogenous events influenced the course of the economy during the past eighteen months.



The deterioration in the foreign reserves position also reflected an escalation in the net outflow of capital as from the middle of 1992. Over the twelve months to the end of June 1993, the total net outflow of capital not related to reserves amounted to R2.1 billion.

Domestic economic activity bottoms out at low level

After more than three years of almost uninterrupted declines, the change in the real gross domestic product, measured as an annual rate, showed welcome increases of 1.8 per cent in the first and 2.5 per cent in the second quarter of 1993.

Vulnerability of balance of payments illustrated by sharp decline in foreign reserves

Over the three years from the middle of 1989 to the middle of 1992, South Africa's net gold and foreign exchange reserves increased by R6.2 billion, but in the subsequent nine months from July 1992 to March 1993 they declined again by R7 billion.

Growth rate in the money supply declines and interest rates come under pressure

In the situation of the depressed real economic activity of the past year and under the influence of the net outflow of funds to the rest of the world, the rate of growth over twelve months in the M3 money supply slowed down from 10.4 per cent in February 1992 to 8.0 per cent in December 1992.

The rate of increase in M3 was also influenced by a significant slow-down in the expansion of bank credit extended to the private sector.

The strong declining trend in money market interest rates which had commenced already in February 1990 and which gained considerable momentum during the first nine months of 1992, was also tempered by the deterioration in the overall balance of payments situation.

Increase in public-sector borrowing requirement

The total borrowing requirement of general government rose from R2.1 billion in the fiscal year 1989/90 to R31.7 billion in 1992/93. At this level, the borrowing requirement represented 9.5 per cent of gross domestic product.

Inflation in the single-digit range

It remains the prime objective of monetary policy to achieve a low and stable rate of inflation to ensure durable economic growth. In the medium and longer term price stability is a necessary condition, though not in itself a sufficient guarantee, of course, for a high level of investment, rapid economic growth and full employment.

Some further progress was made towards this goal with the rise in the all-goods production price index, measured over periods of twelve months, remaining below the level of 10 per cent throughout the past year, and with the rise in the consumer price index falling to 9.6 per cent in December 1992 and to 9.0 per cent in February 1993.

Changes in the financial regulatory structure

The Government announced its acceptance of the sound principle of a holistic approach to the regulation of financial services. This decision was prompted by the development of multi-functional institutions which require co-ordination, not only of the determination of financial regulation policy (in order to achieve competitive neutrality or a "level playing field"), but also of its implementation and of financial supervision.

new Mutual Banks Bill. This Bill allows for the registration of "informal" banking institutions and of the issuing of two permanent mutual building societies as mutual banks.

The Reserve Bank and the financial markets

During the course of the past twelve months, a number of changes were introduced to the rules governing the relationship between the Reserve Bank and the financial markets.

Firstly, a new simplified basis for the calculation of the minimum cash reserve and liquid asset requirements for banking institutions was introduced. The new basis includes all liabilities of banks and no longer draws a distinction between short, medium and long-term liabilities.

Secondly, on 1 May 1993 the Bank introduced a simplified system for providing accommodation to banking institutions in covering the regular money market shortages. The old system of discounting eligible paper at a series of different rates has now been replaced by a system of extending overnight loans against the collateral of acceptable paper.

Thirdly, with the co-operation of the Department of Finance, arrangements were made for the transfer of at least part of government deposit accounts with private banks to government accounts. This step anticipates the introduction of proper "tax and loan" accounts that will shortly be opened by the Treasury with banking institutions to serve as depository accounts for tax collections and for the proceeds of loan issues by government.

Fourthly, on 1 July 1993, the Bank ceased to participate in small-value or "retail" transactions in its open-market operations. The Bank previously became involved in the retail business in support of increasing overall market liquidity, and of promoting government stock as an attractive investment instrument. In the judgement of the Bank, the size had come to it to withdraw from this section of the market, and the Bank now confines its participation to larger-value transactions of R10 million or more.

In the longer run, all the aforementioned changes are intended to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy. They should support a more flexible interest rate structure that will be more responsive to changes in market conditions. At the same time, the new system incorporates more efficient brakes that will automatically be applied to curb excessive credit creation through the discount window of the Reserve Bank. The Bank's ability to meet its obligation to protect the value of the rand has therefore been enhanced by these changes.

Concluding remarks

There is a growing impatience in South Africa for an early economic recovery. The past year saw yet again a number of exogenous factors depressing the economy. The effect on the South African economy is illustrated by a third year of negative growth in the gross domestic product in 1992, a decline in most of the components of gross domestic expenditure and a continuing further increase in unemployment.

On the more positive side, South Africa survived yet another crisis in its balance of payments and was able to meet all its international financial commitments, including paying for the additional imports of essential food, forced by the drought. Moreover, this was achieved without access to normal international Monetary Fund and certain other international credit facilities.

Good progress was also made towards reducing the high rate of inflation, and towards creating a more stable financial environment in general. The decline in the rate of inflation to a single-digit level provides sufficient proof that an even lower rate, in line with the low level prevailing in the economies of most industrial countries, is attainable also for South Africa.

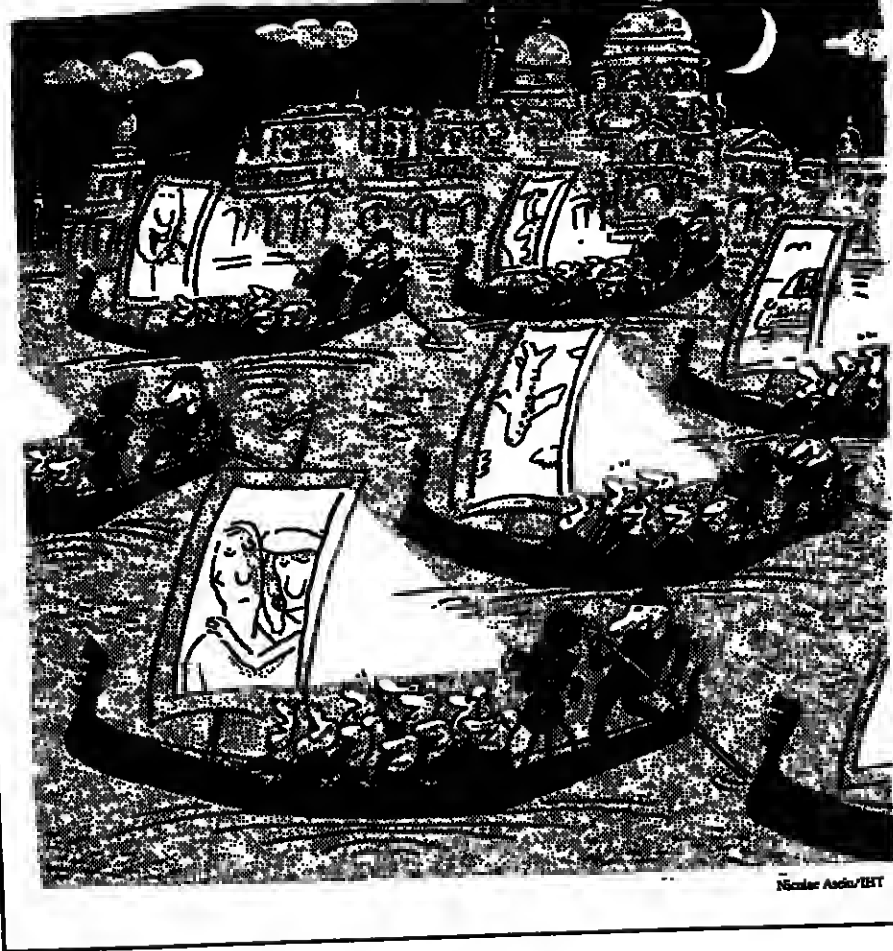
In the first six months of 1993, real economic activity lifted its head, albeit mainly because of better weather conditions in some parts of the country. These early signs of a "recovery" have, however, not yet extended to all sectors of the economy.

South Africa now stands on the threshold of a new era. There are many high expectations of what the economy will be able to provide in the coming years. The developments in the balance of payments and in the foreign reserves over the past twelve months serve as a stark reminder of what can be created only by our own efforts. Increased savings, higher productivity, better management and improved production processes. Financial stability is an indispensable pre-condition for the optimum development of all these activities. The Reserve Bank therefore remains committed to its mission, namely the protection of the value of the rand.



# Venice Film Fest: Who Will Come?

By Roderick Conway Morris  
International Herald Tribune



**V**ENICE—"I can call spirits from the vasty deep," says Shakespeare's over-the-top Welshman Glendower in "Henry IV, Part 1." "Why, so can I, or so can any man," replies the more down-to-earth Hotspur. "But will they come when you call for them?"

"Will they come?" has turned into the underlying theme of this year's Venice International Film Festival, the 50th edition of which runs from Aug. 31 to Sept. 11.

Steven Spielberg is, we are told, a dead certainty: He has been enticed here to collect a special Golden Lion for career achievement and to watch an out-of-competition showing of "Jurassic Park." So is Martin Scorsese, whose "The Age of Innocence" (also out of competition) will be opening the whole shebang. Tina Turner promises to make an appearance to give a hand to her life story on celluloid "What's Love Got to Do With It?" Madonna has been invited—she stars in Abel Ferrara's in-competition "Snake Eyes"—but may prove as elusive as Glendower's submarine ghosts.

Unluckily for the organizers, who clearly are feeling a need for some glitter to perk up the event's image, this also happens to be the year of "When the Freedoms Had To Stop."

And, to add insult to injury, Cannes has even been talking of moving its dates to clash with Venice's.

records of the last three festivals and has uncovered "paranoiac prodigality." Until now, many directors, actors, bureaucrats, politicians, diplomats and academic film buffs were in the habit of turning up like errand princelings with entourage of hangers-on, often outstaying their welcome, lavishly supping and watering themselves as though there were no tomorrow.

Many guests should not have been here at all, says the court, and bills are being sent out totaling millions of lire.

(Ornella Muti, it is said, is being asked to pay the difference between the suite she moved to and the single room originally assigned to her. Federico Fellini and Omar Sharif's names have also been mentioned as having been asked to chip in to balance the books.)

Venice's yearly film festival, the oldest such international festival, has been losing ground for some years, especially in the face of competition from Cannes and Berlin.

"Cannes," said a leading producer, who divides his time between Los Angeles and London (and prefers to remain anonymous), "is not only a festival, but also a marketplace where people get together to sell rights, negotiate deals and raise money for future productions. Venice is more a celebration of film, a directors' event. So there are many in the industry who don't feel it's essential to be there."

For a decade Venice's festival has had a decidedly arty flavor, turning its back on commercial cinema. This has not only put off most commercial filmmakers from attending, but seems to have alienated many ordinary cinema-goers.

Attendance figures for the public performances that are held at the festival's headquarters, the Palazzo del Cinema on the Lido, and the open-air and indoor venues in the city itself, have fallen by nearly half in the last five years.

**A** NEW artistic director, Gillo Pontecorvo, maker of "The Battle for Algiers," was appointed last year. Very much an art filmmaker, Pontecorvo nonetheless clearly sees the need for a radical change in direction.

"Remember the tedium and the dullness on the Lido in past seasons?" he asks rhetorically. "That's the reason why one of the most important things is to re-establish a relationship between Venice and the American cinema after the chill of the last 10 years."

Competition films include three U.S. productions: Robert Altman's "Secret Cats," Ferrara's "Snake Eyes" and Gus Van Sant's "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues"—all of which could be considered essentially art films.

Robert De Niro's "A Bronx Tale," Andrew Davis' "The Fugitive," Jennifer Lynch's "Boring Helena," Mario Van Peeble's "Fosse: The Revenge of Jesse Lee" and Ivan Reitman's "Dave."

Overall, there appears to be a fair dose of sex, sometimes of a violent nature, but judging by the synopsis for in-competition entries, the life-enhancing possibilities of comedy even of the hit-or-miss variety have been passed over this year.

Pontecorvo, who gave us a lot of pleasure last year by choosing Alexander Rockwell's hilarious "In the Soup," is including plenty of young blood: 25 first films, five of them in competition. Nor have latest works by established figures like Ermanno Olmi, Jean-Luc Godard and Eric Rohmer been neglected.

The prize jury will be headed by the Australian director Peter Weir, aided by, among others, James Ivory, Abdullatif Sidani, the Bosnian screenwriter of Emir Kusturica's award-winning "When Daddy Was Away on Business," has also been called upon.

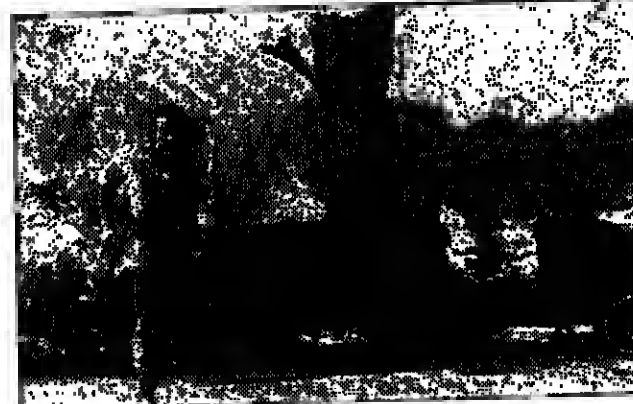
"We know that it won't be easy to bring him to Venice," Pontecorvo said, "but we'll do everything we can to do it. I have no doubt that the only way of getting him out of Sarajevo will be to use a military plane."

Booking and information: Palazzo del Cinema Biglietteria (for Lido showings), tel. 041/270316; Ufficio attività cinematografiche del Comune di Venezia (for showings in the city), 1882 San Stae, tel. 041/5241320.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Hard Target

**Directed by John Woo. U.S.**  
The only thing wrong with John Woo's American debut, "Hard Target," is that it's too American and not enough Woo. Despite a string of critically acclaimed action films, including "The Killers" and "Hard Boiled," the Hong Kong-based director has run into a Hollywood system that wants to like him but refuses to trust him. At home Woo writes his scripts, controls his editing, imposes his imagination. Here, he's forced to hire Jean-Claude Van Damme and it's pretty much downhill from there. Woo, a master of stylized violence and explosive action, has had to buy into America's fascination with explosive effects and reaction. The original source material is "The Most Dangerous Game," a Richard Connell story first adapted to the big screen in 1932 under that name, recycled as "A Game of Death" in 1945 and as "Run for the Sun" in 1956, and exploited by dozens of television series over the years. The original premise: A crazed hunter lures guests to a remote island and makes a game of hunting a po-



Jean-Claude Van Damme in "Hard Target."

tentially dangerous adversary—man. Action fans had every reason to anticipate Woo's American debut, but it's a disappointment that can probably be traced to seven producers and Hollywood's inability to accommodate auteurs. Maybe next time, they'll let Woo alone. (Richard Harrington, WP)

**The Man Without a Face**  
Directed by Mel Gibson. U.S.  
When a man has a face like Mel

Latin and listening to opera in a book-lined, wood-paneled parlor. This is the "Hamlet" Mel Gibson, not the "Lethal Weapon" guy. The best that can be said about Gibson as a director—and this is no mean achievement—is that it's often possible to forget he was the man behind the camera. Most of this film has a crisp, picturesque look and a believable manner. Set in 1968 in a charming Maine coastal village, the film tells why 12-year-old Chuck Norstadt feels like such an outsider in his own family. The few occasions when "The Man Without a Face" calls attention to Gibson's capable direction are when he himself strikes a lofty tone. Much of his performance is solemn and starchy, and his encounters with Nick Stahl's Chuck are affectingly staged. But when Justin speaks out about his hardship and his neighbors' small-mindedness, the film veers toward obviousness and sentimentality. Luckily, Gibson mostly sustains the deep, authoritative tones of a former headmaster. And Stahl gives an especially tough, credible performance as the lonely young boy. (Janet Maslin, NYT)



Shop on the Avenue Paul-Bert, left; Marc Carlotto, who offers an eclectic mix of decorative items and paintings.

## Paris Flea Markets: Browser's Eden

By Patricia McColl

**P**ARIS—With more than 1,500 exhibitors spread over 15 kilometers of the city, the Marché aux Puces de Clignancourt is the biggest flea market in the world.

For the uninitiated, the size and variety of the market is bewildering. Arrive by Métro at the Porte de Clignancourt on Saturday or Sunday and as far as the eye can see, on both sides of the road down to the highway underpass, are table after table of blue jeans, pots and pans, bolts of fabric, brass, Eiffel Towers, "I Love Paris" T-shirts, fake Turkish rugs and what have you—none of it old and most of it seconds.

During the week, the same space is a parking lot intermingled with secondhand cars for sale. Some visitors never make it beyond this area and think they have been to the flea market. They haven't.

The actual market starts on Rue des Roisiers on the far side of the underpass with the first and oldest of the markets, the Marché Vercorian, a warren of little alleys barely wide enough for one person. This market, crammed with more than 200 dealers, is more than 100 years old, the original prices when ragged and secondhand dealers were chased from the city to what was open country. Nowadays the main reason to go to Vercorian is for lunch at Chez Louise with its singing waiters and waitresses imitating Edith Piaf or Tino Rossi. Finds, here, are rare.

Top Paris dealers like Jacques Grange and Jean-Louis Ricciardi head straight for the Marché Paul-Bert, Marché Serpente and the Marché Jules-Valles, all far further down Rue des Roisiers and on Rue Paul-Bert.

Since the end of World War II, the Marché Paul-Bert has been a secondhand market, an eclectic mix of quality antiques and brocade, a word that can cover anything from last year's calendar to a turn-of-the-century biscuit tin. The more upscale Serpente, an indoor market opening off Paul-Bert, was created around that market in 1977. Both are now owned by a private company.

To avoid the Saturday and Sunday crowds that on an average weekend can swell to more than 150,000 visitors, do as the dealers and dealers do: Go on Friday morning, Ricciardi, for example, usually arrives around 7 A.M. and from a table in the Café Paul-Bert watches dealers arrive with what they have hunted down during the week at the auctions, country fairs or house (sometimes château) sales.

Trucks pull into the alleyways of the market or park on the sidewalks outside. Often, objects never make it from a dealer's truck to his stand, changing owners right in the truck.

Friday hours are roughly from 6:30 A.M. to 11 A.M. and not all stands are open. Among the Friday regulars—they're there on weekends, too—are Alain Besson, François and Anne Bacheler, Marc Carlotto, Patrick Fourin, Jean-Michel Meslin, Marc Dubreuil and Adrienne Andreolini, each with his or her own specialty. (Saturday hours: 10 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. with a long lunch break.) The market is also open Mondays.

clients are the Pierre Deux boutiques that snop up his antique metal garden furniture, his Provencal-style painted furniture, plus Besson's specialty: low coffee tables made from decorative 19th-century window grills mounted in steel frames. According to size, prices on these tables can range from 2,000 francs (\$340) to 6,000 francs.

The Bacheliers' stand, just inside the main entrance after the Café Paul-Bert, is the biggest in the market, a well-arranged space for their two specialties: vineyard- and kitchen-related objects.

Perennial best-sellers include giant dark green Provencal vinegar bottles, grape harvest baskets in all sizes and rustic pottery jugs, again in a wide range of sizes and priced from 250 to 400 francs.

Marc Carlotto calls the mix on his stand: "decorative rather than antique," which seems to be the direction now. A few years ago, customers were looking for specifics like painted-tole metal trays or genre paintings. Now, it's what catches the eye.

Patrick Fourin and Jean-Michel Meslin have both narrowed in on the current fashion for the 1940s with their stalls displaying the glamour of a film set. Fourin calls his finds: Vercorian, a warren of little alleys barely wide enough for one person. This market, crammed with more than 200 dealers, is more than 100 years old, the original prices when ragged and secondhand dealers were chased from the city to what was open country. Nowadays the main reason to go to Vercorian is for lunch at Chez Louise with its singing waiters and waitresses imitating Edith Piaf or Tino Rossi. Finds, here, are rare.

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To avoid the Saturday and Sunday crowds that on an average weekend can swell to more than 150,000 visitors, do as the dealers and dealers do: Go on Friday morning, Ricciardi, for example, usually arrives around 7 A.M. and from a table in the Café Paul-Bert watches dealers arrive with what they have hunted down during the week at the auctions, country fairs or house (sometimes château) sales.

Trucks pull into the alleyways of the market or park on the sidewalks outside. Often, objects never make it from a dealer's truck to his stand, changing owners right in the truck.

Friday hours are roughly from 6:30 A.M. to 11 A.M. and not all stands are open. Among the Friday regulars—they're there on weekends, too—are Alain Besson, François and Anne Bacheler, Marc Carlotto, Patrick Fourin, Jean-Michel Meslin, Marc Dubreuil and Adrienne Andreolini, each with his or her own specialty. (Saturday hours: 10 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. with a long lunch break.) The market is also open Mondays.

Early Saturday, you can find many of the Porte de Clignancourt dealers at another market on the other side of the city, the Puces de Vanves at the Porte de Vanves.

Unlike Clignancourt where the dealers sell from enclosed stalls, Vanves is what the professionals call *un marché volant*—a market-on-the-move, where the 350 dealers spread their wares on tables or flat on the sidewalk.

And those Clignancourt dealers are not there to sell; they're out to look for finds for their own stands.

"They call us the biggest attic in Paris," said Jacques Eschaler, president of the *brocanteurs* association at Vanves.

Saturdays and Sundays, from about 7 A.M. both sides of Avenue Georges-Lafenestre and Avenue Marc-Sangnier fill up with dealers selling everything from burned-out light bulbs, to a pair of well-worn second-hand shoes, to 1940s 18-karat gold jewelry, to leather-bound books, to turn-of-the-century hem-stitched pure linen sheets.

By 1 P.M., the dealers along Avenue Georges-Lafenestre have disappeared, replaced by dealers in secondhand or second-clothing. The *brocanteurs* on Avenue Marc-Sangnier remain in place until 6 P.M.

**A**CCORDING to Eschaler, Saturday is the best day. In the early morning crowds there, we've spotted teddy bears, *Cher* perfume, *Amazilia* Alata, *Nathalie*, *Ryckel* and many of the younger Parisian designers who all seem to collect 1920s and '30s perfume bottles.

Unlike Clignancourt where most of the merchandise is in good condition or restored, here a sharp eye and a little imagination help. Back home, sandpaper and paint remover can transform many of the small tables or chairs that abound in this market to real finds. There are other good buys in small paintings, 19th-century engravings (mint through the folders)—or, hidden under generations of dirt, the odd piece of *Styrene* porcelain.

And unlike Clignancourt, where dealers have the same location year after year, the Vanves dealers move around from week to week with some there only one of the two days, so if you see something you want, buy at once.

Once a year, this market on Sept. 17, Vanves is en fête for a flea market equivalent of a fire sale with more dealers, more merchandise and more bargains overflowing both avenues from early morning until midday.

Patricia McColl is a free-lance writer based in Paris.

**SPINNING AROUND THE DANCE FLOOR WITH A WHISKY ON HIS HEAD**  
was a favourite party trick of Arshak, youngest of the Sarkies brothers who founded Raffles Hotel. Guests would watch him in the ballroom nightly, and he was never seen to spill a single drop.

**HEAR THIS**  
"A curtain of blonde bangs flowed from under Miss Correll's wide-brimmed straw sunhat and fringed her eyes. It was a nice sensible hat, but it was all she was wearing. 'Nice view,' I said, and I meant it." The world-weary voice of Raymond Chandler, creator of private eye Philip Marlowe? Try Bruce Golden, 60, a college professor who won top honors for his spoof of Chandler. Stephen Potts's second-place entry: "Back at the front door, she turned to me. 'I've never understood how a cheap dick like you can make ends meet in Southern California.' I looked her in the eye. 'Welfare, my lovely.'"

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**Both-Again**  
Shopping J



# Born-Again Dining: A Hit, A Miss

By Patricia Wells  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The dining success of the coming years will certainly be those establishments that have taken time to undergo a "reality check" before they open the doors. You don't need a restaurant consultant to tell you that high prices, rich sauces, overbearing decor and wacky menus are out; that moderation, health, value and simplicity are in.

The owners of the reincarnated Au Quai d'Orsay—a long-established Left Bank restaurant that fell into oblivion the past couple of years—seem to have done their homework, for the simply elegant, airy grown-up new restaurant seems to fit the mood for today. The menu is brief and familiar but offers some surprises. The prices are moderate, with a 180-franc menu at both lunch and dinner. The pleasing new decor is a mix of modern and classic, country and city, with an ambience that speaks of reason and simple good taste.

Nicely situated along the Quai d'Orsay just a few blocks from Invalides, Au Quai d'Orsay sits in the middle of a 7th arrondissement oasis where decent restaurants are virtually nonexistent, and one could starve to death on any given night.

My only concern is that both service and cooking are a bit hesitant here, problems that can surely be overcome with practice and time. Some good bets include a first course pairing of delicate langoustines and fresh gnocchetti, almost smothered, save for tiny puddles of a nice balsamic vinegar emulsion; and a healthy chunk of fresh tuna—unfortunately cooked at too low a temperature so the fish was mushy and the exterior barely crisp—studded with crushed black peppercorns and grains of coriander and set upon a crunchy bed of herbs and bean sprouts. Both dishes are light but substantial, leaving diners satisfied.

Chef Claude Colliot offers a new twist on the now ubiquitous salmon and trout tartare, rolling the finely chopped raw fish in a thin slice of salmon. He dots his potato purée with tiny fresh chives, and offers a welcome simple dessert of whole roast apricots, served with a grainy, amuse-bouche vanilla ice cream.

The wine list offers a number of fine buys at 150 francs or less, including a pleasingly fruity Chateau and a dependable Saint Joseph.

Perhaps the most bizarre reincarnation of the past several months is the opening of Les Salons de l'Arc de Triomphe, a private club that has gone public, with a stunning, mahogany-paneled dining room with a spectacular view of the Arc de Triomphe.

Reservations are accepted here, but once you arrive you realize the staff and regulars begrudge the fact. You're not sure whether the waiters at the bar are there to hang out or wait on customers, and requests to turn down the rap music that blares are ignored.

All that is too bad, for the Provencal-inspired food is light, surefooted, and authentic, with a salad of tender vegetables showered with fresh coriander, delicious stuffed zucchini, and a full-flavored dessert of crunchy, paper-thin slices of dried apples, layered between a soft and soothing blend of apples cooked in cinnamon. The 165-franc "menu d'été" is a model of its genre, but Les Salons de l'Arc de Triomphe certainly is not.

*Au Quai d'Orsay, 49 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Tel: 45.51.58.58. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. 180-franc menu. A la carte, 240 to 355 francs, including service but not wine.*

*Les Salons de l'Arc de Triomphe, 12 Rue de Presbourg, Paris 16. Tel: 45.00.45.00. Open weekdays for lunch and dinner. Saturday and Sunday open for lunch only. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. 165-franc menu. A la carte, 300 francs, including service but not wine.*



Fukugawa Edo Museum, left; Edo-Tokyo Museum, and a sugar-company poster.

# Strolling Through the Past in Tokyo

By David M. Kahn

TOKYO—The visitor to Tokyo who is curious about what the city was like before skyscrapers, traffic jams and McDonald's faces a daunting task. Twice in this century the city has been virtually leveled: once by the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and then by American bombers in World War II. Although little of early Tokyo survives, a handful of small, jewel-like museums have recaptured portions of the old city. Collectively they evoke the look and feel of premodern Tokyo.

At two museums visitors can even wander through exquisitely detailed, full-scale recreations of long-gone urban settings. These reconstructions have proved so popular that the Edo-Tokyo Museum was opened in March to accommodate more of them.

Tokyo, originally called Edo, has been Japan's de facto capital since 1603. In that year Tokugawa Ieyasu, the paramount warlord, assumed the title of shogun and made Edo his seat of government.

The Tokugawa shoguns held sway over Japan until 1868, when the Emperor Meiji's partisans seized power. Moving from the old capital, Kyoto, to Edo, the emperor renamed the city Tokyo, the Eastern Capital. The giant stone walls, moats and a few towers from Ieyasu's original castle survive as part of what is now the Imperial Palace complex.

The area surrounding and to the west of the Imperial Palace is a hilly region known as Yamamoto. During the shoguns' regime, this land was filled with large compounds belonging to Japan's great lords, the *daimyo*.

The remainder of the city, occupying the lowlands stretching roughly to the east of the palace and flanking both sides of the Sumida River, was and is called Shitamachi. This was the city of merchants, craftsmen, kabuki actors and other commoners. It is their world that is portrayed in Tokyo's history museums.

A good first stop, the Fukugawa Edo Museum, is in Fukugawa, an old section of Shitamachi on the east bank of the Sumida. Beyond the admissions desk visitors pass through a tunnel-like space that is filled with

elegant life-size drawings of the people one would have been likely to meet in the streets of Fukugawa during the Edo Period (1603-1868). There is a fortune teller, a liquor shop apprentice carrying bottles of sake, a hairdresser, flower vendor, an entertainer with a monkey on his shoulder and many others.

Emerging from this passage visitors find themselves on a platform, overlooking an enormous hall housing a full-scale recreation of a portion of old Edo. It is intended to be a section of Fukugawa called Saga-cho. The time: the 1840s.

The buildings of Saga-cho are made of wood, one or two stories high, with roofs of shingles or, for the most costly structures, tile. Such buildings were extremely flammable and great fires were a regular feature of life in Edo. Because of the fires, merchants and wealthy individuals routinely stored their valuables in fireproof warehouses, known as *kura*, that had heavy plaster walls.

After taking in the panoramic view, visitors descend a long flight of steps into Saga-cho. Periodically the lights are dimmed and a temple bell sounds, indicating it is sunset. A bit later the lights come up, a cock crows, and in the distance the cries of street vendors are heard as they set out on their morning rounds.

The mix of building types in Saga-cho and the uses to which they are put indicate the range of business activities and individuals found in a typical Shitamachi neighborhood in the 1840s. Among the better class of buildings are shops and adjoining *kura* belonging to merchants dealing in fish oil and rice.

Finally, in a back alley, are barracks-like tenement houses occupied by a sawyer, boatman, clam peddler, rice shop employee and a gentled widow fallen on hard times, who gives lessons in reading, writing and music.

Jumping ahead in time, the Shitamachi Museum is dedicated to preserving neighborhood life in Tokyo circa 1920 to 1923, just before the Great Kanto Earthquake swept away so much of the old city. The museum is in the southeast corner of Ueno Park.

As at the Fukugawa Edo Museum, the Shitamachi Museum houses full-scale recreations of once-typical neighborhood buildings. What is remarkable is that although about 80

years separates the two reconstructions, they are strikingly similar. To be sure, electric light bulbs dangle here and there in the historic interiors at the Shitamachi Museum. But clearly for many people daily life in the early 1920s was not radically different from what it was in the 1840s.

At the Shitamachi Museum the combined house and shop of a prosperous hanao maker is on view. Hanao are cloth straps used to hold *geta* (wooden clogs) on the foot. The merchant's low desk sits directly on the floor behind a small screen. At the edge of this raised tatami-matted area lies a cushion for customers to sit on while transacting business. As a reminder that fire was still a persistent threat, a huge basket hangs in the entryway. Once an alarm was sounded the shop's entire stock would have been tossed inside and taken to safety.

THE adjoining tenement, with its weathered wooden siding, has an elegance about it that belies its plebeian character. Visitors proceed down a narrow alley past a pump—the only source of water—and laundry set out to dry either hanging on bamboo poles or smoothed flat on wooden boards. The individual tenement units are compact. The first houses a minuscule candy shop where tops, oisemakers, masks, paper balloons and other inexpensive toys would have been sold along with hard candies and sweet buns.

On the museum's second floor there are traditional exhibition galleries where rotating shows are presented on different aspects of Shitamachi life.

The Shitamachi Museum also operates an original sake merchant's shop at a separate site. It is on a corner lot about a 20-minute walk north of the main building, and admission is free. Although dating only from 1910, the shop's survival is something of a miracle. Inside, the shelves are loaded with bottles, handsome porcelain jugs and giant wooden casks wrapped in straw. It is well worth a visit.

David M. Kahn, director of the Brooklyn Historical Society and a frequent visitor to Japan, wrote this for The New York Times.

# Shopping Japanese—in London

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—For years Westerners have heard hoary tales of how expensive it is to live and shop in Japan. On Saturday morning at 10 A.M. Londoners can experience it themselves when a vast new Japanese shopping center opens its doors in north London.

Everything from 1.5-liter bottles of ready-made Japanese tea selling for £4.99 (about \$7.50) each to small (200-gram) shrink-wrapped bags of boiled lotus root at £2.79 are on offer.

Executives at the 109,000-square-foot (10,000-square-meter) Yaohan Plaza shopping center in Brent, concede that such prices may put many off. Their primary mission, however, is to serve the needs of people presumably inured to such pecuniary horrors—the 30,000 Japanese expatriates living in and around London. For their life experience will be costly, but the cultural remuneration near total.

Beneath the store's ornamental blue-tile roof lies an experience billed as akin to "stepping into Japan." With shops ranging from Japanese hairdressers and travel agents to toy stores and bakeries, there is much to comfort the homesick Japanese. "You might wonder

why we need a Japanese bakery," said Miyuki Harada, Yaohan's publicity manager.

"Although the explanation that Japanese bread is 'very different' is the store's emphasis on all things Japanese, known as *kyozai*, European luxury goods like Liberty scarves and Godiva chocolates also get prominent displays.

In the liquor section bottles of Jim Beam bourbon and cans of Foster's lager compete for shelf space with no less than 70 different varieties of sake. Originally advertised as offering 100 different brands of sake, the store's managers scaled that back at the last minute. "It is still quite a lot," said Hazzard defensively.

"A lot" also aptly describes the 40 different kinds of miso lining the shelves, not to mention the six rows of sandals petite enough for female Japanese feet and too small, we are assured, to be found anywhere else in the land of relatively leviathan Anglo-Saxons.

For Yaohan, opening stores in the West is old hat. The company that began life as a mom-and-pop grocery in Japan in 1928, grew to become an international distribution conglomerate in the 1980s and moved its headquarters to Hong Kong two years ago. The company opened its first U.S. store in 1985, and today it has eight there. It aims to have 20 by 1997.

For Yaohan's British employees the company is anything but business as usual. Of that they are reminded every morning at 9 A.M. sharp. At that hour Yaohan's 190 staffers, from the managing director to the lowest floor sweeper join hands on the topmost level of the three-story parking garage. There beneath London's cloudy skies they sing the company song, shout the company slogans and recite their own individual pledges.

"Doing the Yaohan salute [clenched right fist extended at arm's length, clenched left fist on hip] and shouting out Yaohan slogans might sound a bit militaristic," noted Masoud Goldhami-Shirazi, the store's sole British manager. "But it is all done in the right spirit, with a sense of humor."

HE admitted that even in recession-weary Britain, the company did have difficulty signing up employees. Early on the sensible decision was made to seek those with what he terms "open minds," from among 3,500 job applicants.

Even Yaohan's local suppliers have had to toe the line. The local cab company the store has contracted to ferry goody-laden customers back to their abodes has not only hired a Japanese speaking dispatcher, but has laid on female drivers as well to serve the store's female customers.

# THE ARTS GUIDE

## AUSTRIA

Vienna  
Osterreichische Galerie (tel: 78.41.14). To Sept. 30: "Georg Raphael Donner." Works by the Austrian sculptor who mirrored the transition from the Baroque to the neoclassical style.

## BRITAIN

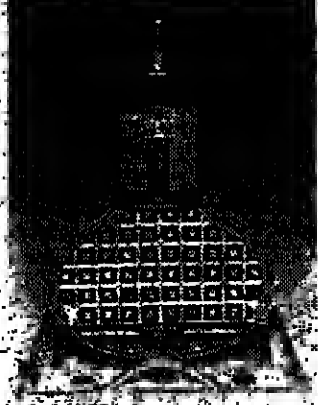
London  
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Sept. 5: "Paris Post War: Art and Existentialism 1945-65." Paintings and sculptures by artists whose work was affected by the turbulent climate of the period.

## CANADA

Toronto  
Art Gallery of Ontario (Tel: 977.0414). To Sept. 8: "The Early Paradise: Arts and Crafts by William Morris and His Circle." More than 285 objects by the British artist, designer and craftsman, and his circle. Morris was the catalyst for a groundbreaking group of Victorian artists and designers which included Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Edward Burne-Jones.

## FRANCE

Caen  
Abbey aux Dames (tel: 31 66 26 63). To Sept. 18: "Prost et la Peintre, les Figures d'Edith." The ex-



Bodys Kasegler's architectural fantasy in New York.

hibition features 18 paintings reflecting the relationship between Prost and the painters he admired as reflected in the character of Edith, the inspiring painter of "Remembrance of Things Past." On show are paintings by Veronese, Chardin, Manet, Monet, Degas, among others.

## GERMANY

Hildesheim  
Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum (tel: 9 36 80). To Nov. 28: "Dem-

## ITALY

Lucca  
Teatro del Giglio (tel: 442 103). Sept. 10 to Oct. 3: Stagione Lirica 1993, including performances of Puccini's one-act opera "Il Tabarro" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." (Sept. 10, 11, 12); Catalani's "La Wally" (Sept. 20, 21, 22) and Puccini's "La Bohème" (Oct. 1, 2, 3).

## JAPAN

Matsuyama  
Saito Kinen Festival (tel: 263-39-0001). Sept. 4 to 12: A music festival including a performance of Honneger's "Jeune d'Arc au Combat," conducted by Seiji Ozawa and directed by Georges Wilson, and performances of Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony" and Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

## SPAIN

Barcelona  
Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 323.1308). To Sept. 10: "Joan Miró 1893-1993." Features 180 paintings and 300 drawings produced between 1914 and 1990. Miró's artistic development can be followed from the influence of the Cubists and Picasso to his Surrealist period, and his quest for new means of expression through collage and assemblage.

## UNITED STATES

New York  
Museum for African Art (tel: 966 13 13). To Sept. 28: "Home and the World: Architectural Sculpture by Aboudramane and Boudy Isak Kingelez." Fourteen small sculptures of imaginary buildings: miniature city halls with low doorways, rounded windows and attached roofs by Ivory Coast artist Aboudramane and colorful cardboard skyscrapers and buildings made from recycled office supplies by Boudy Isak Kingelez, from Zaïre.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.54.00). To Sept. 28: "Pastimes in Prints." An exhibition exploring leisure-time activities in printed art from the late 18th century through the 1930s. It includes prints by such French artists as Villon, Vallotton, and Vuillard, for whom pastimes like cards, chess, or checkers were subject matter.

# THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM BURROUGHS, 1945-1959

Edited by Oliver Harris. 472 pages. \$25. Viking.

# WILLIAM BURROUGHS: A Home Invisible

By Barry Miles. 263 pages. \$22.95. Hyperion.

Reviewed by Steven Moore

LINGUA FRANCA reports that heroism has returned as the drug of choice at some Ivy League colleges. "A lot of it has to do with having icons," explains a junkie at Beantown. "If you belong to a certain class or crowd, your hero might be Madonna. But if you're tuned into any subcultural, artistic thing, you're into Lenny Bruce, Billie Holiday, William Burroughs."

Although he turns 80 next February, Burroughs remains an icon for many younger writers, musicians, artists and, unfortunately, dilettante druggies.

je sickness, and Burroughs made it as disarming as he could to drive his point home.

Burroughs has been influential in more positive ways, as Barry Miles shows in his new biography. In the '60s and '70s, several rock groups took their names from titles or phrases in his books. The post-apocalyptic settings of some of his novels influenced movies like the "Mad Max" series, and so-called cyberpunk fiction is indebted to him. His style is reflected in younger writers like Kathy Acker, Lauren Fairbanks, Mark Leyner and William T. Vollmann, and some of the more tasteless sketches on television shows like Saturday Night Live and The Edge can be traced back to Burroughs' "routines."

Despite his addiction and loneliness, Burroughs is an entertaining

correspondent, largely because the letters are written in the same trademark style used in his novels, which Miles accurately describes as a "mixture of hustler-junkie jargon with WASP articulation, the hip talk mixed with the formal language of Harvard, compounded by a light camp overtone."

The letters are helpfully annotated and are preceded by an insightful introduction.

Miles's biography is great for the general reader, but deficient for the scholar. It doesn't have footnotes one, and the bibliography lists only Burroughs' own work, so it isn't clear where the innumerable quotations from Burroughs and his friends come from, aside from conversations with Miles over the years. On the other hand, Miles has been a friend and bibliographer of his subject for 30 years.

Miles offers brief but alert readings of all the works and uses his bibliographer's expertise to note differences in editions ("The Soft Machine" exists in three different versions) and to give valuable background information. Two versions of "The Place of Dead Roads" were offered to Burroughs's publisher, for example: a "poetic" one and a more straightforward, "commercial" one; the latter is the one that was published, and unfortunately, Miles also brings us up-to-date on the latest phase in Burroughs's career: painting.

David Cronenberg's recent film adaptation of "Naked Lunch" brought Burroughs to the attention of the MTV generation, and it is to be hoped that they will seek out his books rather than their neighborhood pusher. The best are dense prose poems mixing brutal lyricism with outrageous humor, and display a healthy skepticism toward arrogant authority and repressive respectability. Burroughs's libertarianism, misogyny and general misanthropy are hardly PC, and his novels are filled with the unsafest sex you've ever read; but these are shock tactics against mindless conformity, not recipes for living, and these two books are invaluable for understanding those tactics.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Sir Peter Ustinov is reading the manuscript of Sheridan Morley's biography, "Robert My Father," to be published in London Sept. 12. "I am reading it slowly, not because I wished to drag out the pleasure. Robert himself might have observed that vintage port is not drunk in order to quench the thirst."

(Mary Blume, IHT)

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.

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Steven Moore, senior editor of the Review of Contemporary Fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.



# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Div Yld PE Ratio

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	100.00	+1.00	1000000
MSFT	40.00	+0.50	500000
ORCL	25.00	+0.25	300000
INTL	15.00	+0.10	200000
DISC	12.00	+0.15	150000
WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
GOOG	0.50	+0.02	5000

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	100.00	+1.00	1000000
MSFT	40.00	+0.50	500000
ORCL	25.00	+0.25	300000
INTL	15.00	+0.10	200000
DISC	12.00	+0.15	150000
WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
GOOG	0.50	+0.02	5000

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	100.00	+1.00	1000000
MSFT	40.00	+0.50	500000
ORCL	25.00	+0.25	300000
INTL	15.00	+0.10	200000
DISC	12.00	+0.15	150000
WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
GOOG	0.50	+0.02	5000

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	100.00	+1.00	1000000
MSFT	40.00	+0.50	500000
ORCL	25.00	+0.25	300000
INTL	15.00	+0.10	200000
DISC	12.00	+0.15	150000
WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
GOOG	0.50	+0.02	5000

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	100.00	+1.00	1000000
MSFT	40.00	+0.50	500000
ORCL	25.00	+0.25	300000
INTL	15.00	+0.10	200000
DISC	12.00	+0.15	150000
WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
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WALD	10.00	+0.10	100000
AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
GOOG	7.00	+0.05	70000
MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
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AMZN	8.00	+0.05	80000
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MSFT	6.00	+0.05	60000
ORCL	5.00	+0.05	50000
INTL	4.00	+0.05	40000
DISC	3.00	+0.05	30000
WALD	2.00	+0.05	20000
AMZN	1.00	+0.05	10000
GOOG	0.50	+0.02	5000





## Mark Benefits From Caution Of Bundesbank

**Stock Investors Unconcerned**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Investors, overlooking the Bundesbank's decision to keep its interest rates at what are considered high levels, bid French stock prices up to record highs on Thursday.

The CAC-40 index rose 14.30 points, or 0.6 percent, to 2,173.61, on the assumption that other European countries would soon reduce interest rates with or without the Bundesbank, now that the European Community's currency grid has been loosened.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index rose 0.57 percent to 105.01.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index was unchanged at 3,079.2, also a record.

(AFP, Reuters)

loans that are backed by government securities posted by the banks as collateral.

Ian Gunner, economist at Chase Investment Bank, said the Bundesbank's inaction gave it almost no room for a rate easing before the Sept. 9 council meeting. Indeed, given the recent firmness in German interbank call rates, it is even possible the repo rate could edge higher next week.

Although Germany's high interest rates are dangerous at a time of recession, the country is borrowing money to pay for the rebuilding of its Eastern portion, and the yields are needed to draw investors.

The Bundesbank's high-rate policy forced a significant loosening of the European Monetary System early this month. While Germany is fighting inflation that is largely a consequence of its unification, the high rates that had been required to keep most European Community

See MARK, Page 12

## Japan Inc. Bucks the Odds But Squeeze on Profit Is Causing Pain

**By Rick Atkinson**  
*Washington Post Service*

BERLIN — Agents of government prosecutors went through the headquarters of Volkswagen AG in Wolfsburg with a search warrant Thursday to look for documents belonging to the rival carmaker General Motors Corp. and its German subsidiary, Adam Opel AG.

No results of the search were announced by the prosecutor's office in Darmstadt, which for four months has been investigating allegations that the VW production chief, José Ignacio López de Arriortúa, and several associates took confidential documents when they left their jobs at GM in March.

But the dramatic operation, conducted by about 40 law-enforcement officials and starting at 7:30 A.M., further raised the profile of a corporate-espionage case that has transfixed the auto industry. GM alleges that 10,000 pages of documents, as well as computer disks containing sensitive marketing and design information, were taken from Mr. López's former office about the time he left the company.

"In the investigation against López and others, the Darmstadt public prosecutor's office carried out simultaneous searches at a total of eight sites, partly at offices and partly at private residences, on the basis of a search warrant [signed] by a judge," George Nauda, a prosecutor, announced.

VW said prosecutors, accompanied by members of the carmaker's legal staff, had searched Mr. López's office, rooms in the company's purchasing department, VW's management institute in Braunschweig, private residences and the company's guesthouse in Wolfsburg. Mr. López was said to have continued working in his office during the search.

A VW spokesman, Hans Peter Biechinger, told Reuters that the

See LOPEZ, Page 13

**By Steven Brill**  
*International Herald Tribune*

TOKYO — If times are so hard for Japan's largest companies, why are most still making plans of expansion?

Despite the recession and soaring yen, blue-chip companies like Sony, Matsushita Electric and Toyota have figured out how to stay profitable — without resorting to the mass layoffs or buyouts that are so common in the United States and Europe.

Their success reflects several management strategies: currency hedges, aggressive selling in the United States and Asia where economies are growing, squeezing suppliers for lower prices and cutting overtime. But not everyone is so straightforward: Some

considered the most competitive of Japanese automakers, and Asia where losses should the yen rise further. On Thursday, NEC Corp. cut its forecast for current profit in the year through next March to 30 billion yen (\$290 million), down from the 50 billion figure posted last May.

On balance, though, the blows to earnings at the country's biggest exporters have been less than expected.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the maker of the Panasonic and Technic brands that is the world's biggest consumer-electronics company, said group profit slipped just 7 percent, to 33.7 billion yen, in the quarter ended June 30. And Toyota, Japan's biggest automaker, reported that group net income slumped 25.8 percent in the year ended June 30, although that still left a sum of \$1.65 billion.

In some cases, pain has been softened by growth in the United States and Asia, markets which take two-thirds of Japan's exports. Although the yen has forced Japanese exporters to raise prices at the expense of market share, the impact has been mitigated because the markets have been expanding.

In addition, many Japanese products — from color copiers to

See PROFIT, Page 15

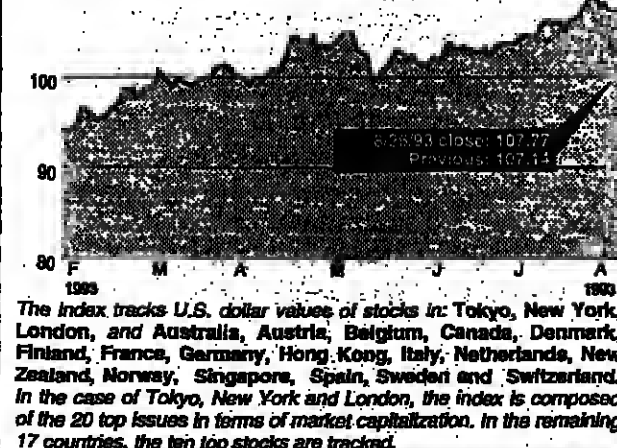
**Japan's Giants Shift the Burden**

Strategies used to compensate for erosion of export earnings:

- Expanding labor force
- Expanding domestic supplies
- Currency hedges
- Selling assets
- Selling to overseas suppliers
- Reducing number of products

## THE TRIB INDEX: 107.77

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Approx. weighting	Approx. weighting
Asia/Pacific	25%	Europe	45%
N. America	30%		

Industrial Sectors	This Week	Prev. Week	% Change
Energy	106.24	107.39	+0.78
Utilities	113.83	113.24	+0.54
Finance	118.27	117.40	+0.74
Services	116.20	115.16	+0.90

For more details from information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92261 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## WALL STREET WATCH

### Airline Stocks Enjoying A Late-Summer Updraft

**By Adam Bryant**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In the muggy days of late August, a flight somewhere — anywhere that's cooler — is the stuff of daydreams. So maybe it is in pursuit of a vicarious vacation that deskbound investors loaded up on airline stocks in recent days.

Another and perhaps better explanation for the modest rally begins with the fact that in this record-setting market, otherwise small blips on Wall Street's radar screen can loom large, particularly for fund managers looking for direction as they move into more cyclical stocks.

"A lot of people are looking for a place to go," said Ray E. Neill, airline analyst at Farnam Selz.

What investors are finding is an industry operating with low oil prices, higher fares and continuing cuts in excess capacity. There is optimism about United Airlines' plan either to restructure or consider a buyout offer from its unions. And on Wednesday, Paul Karos, an analyst at First Boston, upgraded Delta Air Lines to a buy recommendation after seeing some promising action at a carrier that has long issued more than its share of bad news.

As a result, stocks of the Big Three helped push the market to new highs Wednesday. In New York Stock Exchange trading, Delta closed up \$2.25 a share at \$55.50. AMR, American's parent, jumped \$1.75 to \$67.625. And United's parent, UAL, rose \$2.75 a share to \$149.125. By Thursday's close, Delta had slipped back to \$55, AMR had subsided to \$67.25 and UAL had fallen a full \$4 to \$143.125.

Mr. Karos says United helped make Delta the leader in Wednesday's updraft. He noted that the Atlanta-based carrier had signaled it was serious about healing itself by hiring McKinsey & Co. to study its European operations. Sizeable cuts are expected for that division in the next several months, he wrote.

Europe has been a sore point since Delta acquired Pan Am's remaining routes in August 1991. Overall, its European operations have lost roughly \$750 million over the last 18 months.

Delta has also exceeded some of its goals. It planned, for example, to cut \$375 million in expenses in the year to June, and went \$2 million better. In the next two years, it plans to cut \$323 million more.

During the last year, it has reduced its work force by 7.7 percent. It exacted a 5 percent pay cut from all employees except its pilots.

And earlier this week it announced an early-retirement program that holds the potential for noteworthy savings. The offer and better-paid employees who would be enticed by the offer could reduce payrolls more sharply than at United or America, where union rules would force the most junior employees out.

## Warner Looks to Join the Network Crowd

**By John Lippman**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — Warner Brothers, the Hollywood studio owned by Time Warner Inc., plans to launch a fifth TV network to compete with ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox, knowledgeable sources here said.

The new network would be built on a nationwide foundation of local broadcast and cable systems, the sources said. It would be the first to take advantage of the convergence of broadcast and cable television, which until recently has been in fierce competition.

Warner Bros. has recruited Jamie Kellner, former president of Rupert Murdoch's Fox Broadcasting Co., to head the project, which could cost as much as \$2 billion to launch. Mr. Kellner was instrumental in the launch of Fox's network, the fourth. He resigned earlier this year to start his own business.

Warner's move comes as broadcasters and entertainment companies are grappling with ways to compete in the coming 50-channel TV universe, which threatens the already shrinking audience of the traditional networks. Rapid changes in technology and programming economics are bringing together movie studios, cable operators and broadcasters to form new "hybrid" networks that would appear on both cable and over-the-air TV.

In the last several years, companies as wide ranging as Paramount Communications, Chris-Craft Industries and QVC Networks have discussed similar plans.

Mr. Kellner and Warner declined to comment Wednesday, but sources said the new network's programming would be drawn from Warner's large film and television libraries. The studio's stable of writers and producers might also contribute new programming.

According to people familiar with the plan, Warner Brothers hopes to pull together a nationwide distribution system consisting of both local TV stations and cable systems. Typically, broadcast networks have relied solely on broadcast TV stations to serve as local affiliates.

**TF1 Plans News Channel**

PARIS — France's leading television station, TF1, said Thursday that it would launch the country's first all-news channel next year.

Étienne Mougeotte, managing director of the privately owned television station, was quoted as saying in an interview with the Figaro newspaper that the channel would carry French-language news updates every 15 minutes.

It will also have "talk shows like on CNN," he said, referring to Cable News Network. The French news station will broadcast via cable and satellite, he said.

Mr. Mougeotte said TF1 would be the channel's sole operator, although it would cooperate with the French pay-television network Canal Plus. TF1 and Canal Plus jointly operate the all-sports station Eurosport.

The TF1 chief was scathing about a potential competitor, Euronews, an all-news cooperative that uses footage from a number of European government-owned channels. Asserting that Euronews had "failed," he said this proved that there was no "European reality" in broadcasting.

## Russia Pays to Keep Joblessness Down

**By Lee Hockstader**  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — It's midday at the Maryina Roscha neighborhood unemployment center in downtown Moscow, and you could hear a pin drop.

In the dim, narrow corridor outside the director's office, just four hunched supplicants sit shoulder-to-shoulder waiting to see a job counselor. Business is also sluggish at the capital's 33 other branch offices.

In the Tuganovskoe district, only 12 job-seekers were registered last year, the newspaper Segodnya reported.

Western economists, hard-line Communists and others have warned that capitalism would cost millions of Russians their jobs as droves of inefficient businesses were forced into bankruptcy. "The breath of unemployment can clearly be felt on the back of the necks of the workers!" proclaimed a headline in 1991 in a newspaper opposed to the new Russian system.

But to date, the breath of unemployment crisis," said Jeffrey Sachs, the Harvard economist who is advising the Russian government. "It's a country with a deep inflation crisis." The central bank's generosity with loans and credits has been a major contributor to the inflation rate of around 20 percent a month.

It is not clear, however, whether Mr. Yeltsin is willing to risk the political consequences of soaring unemployment in the midst of his fight with Parliament over reforms. Nor is it certain how the Russian people, already hurt by higher prices and shrinking buying power, would react to a wave of layoffs after nearly eight decades of practically guaranteed employment.

"The problem is a political one," said Sergei Zhuravlev of the Institute for the Economy in Transition, a think tank led by former Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar. "If the policy is resolved as it should be, it would be used" by Mr. Yeltsin's enemies to undermine reforms.

According to government statistics, just 988,000 people — less than 2 percent of the national labor force — were unemployed last month, the lowest figure recorded this year.

In Moscow, a city of 12 million, city officials list only 70,000 job vacancies, most of them for blue-collar factory positions. At the central employment headquarters, the notices from enterprises that are hiring stretch the length of a wall in the lobby, like a mural. In addition to the state employment office, a private job exchange advertises that it will help white-collar workers.

"This is not a country with a deep unemployment crisis. It's a country with a deep inflation crisis." Jeffrey Sachs, adviser to the Russian government

## Paralysis in Moscow

### US-China trade disputes

### German employment cuts

### Japan's soaring yen

### Franco-German differences

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Switzerland	S 1,000	500	250
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USA	\$ 1,000	500	250

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Aug. 26
Australian \$	1.5200
British £	1.6825
Canadian C\$	1.0100
French FF	166.3500
German DM	1.6375
Italian L	1.9360
Japanese ¥	161.0000
Swedish S	1.4600
Swiss S	1.4800
US Dollar	1.0000

Eurocurrency Deposits	Aug. 26
3 months	4.50%
6 months	4.75%
1 year	5.00%

Key Money Rates	Aug. 26
3-month T-bill	5.50%
6-month T-bill	5.75%
1-year T-bill	6.00%
3-month Eurodollar	4.50%
6-month Eurodollar	4.75%
1-year Eurodollar	5.00%

Gold	Aug. 26
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P.M.	371.50
Circa	371.50

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MARKET DIARY

Bond Yields Fall To Another Record

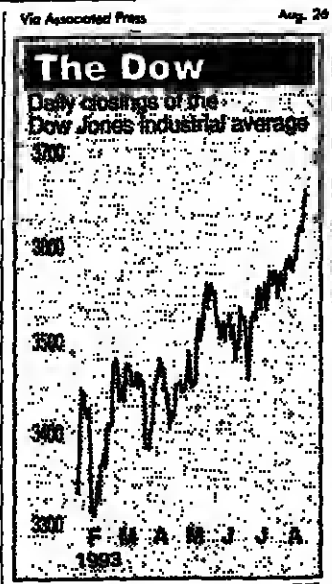
NEW YORK — Bond prices soared ever higher Thursday on the wings of a powerful rally fueled by slow economic activity and investors' flight from low-yielding short-term securities.

N.Y. Stocks

Jones industrial average was hurt by a decline in Philip Morris Co. and lost 3.91 points to 3,648.91.

MARK: Gains From Steady Rates

Continued from Page 11 currencies locked within 2.25 percent of central values against the mark proved too costly for all of the countries except the Netherlands.



The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Highs.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Highs.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Highs.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and SP 500.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and SP 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and SP 500.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Utilities.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options for various months and strikes.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for High, Low, Prev., and Close.

COCA (LCE)

Table showing COCA (LCE) for various months.

COFFE (LCE)

Table showing COFFE (LCE) for various months.

WHITE SUGAR (LCE)

Table showing WHITE SUGAR (LCE) for various months.

Metals

Table showing Metals for Aluminum, Copper, and Gold.

Financial

Table showing Financial for 3-Month Treasury, 6-Month Treasury, and 12-Month Treasury.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends for various companies.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

United Pilots Propose Major Pay Cuts

CHICAGO (Reuters) — The union of pilots at United Airlines, the second-largest U.S. carrier, said Thursday in a letter to members that five workers would consider taking a \$3.35 billion cut in labor costs over five years in a deal to give workers a majority stake in the company.

Delta Proceeds With Pilot Layoffs

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Delta Air Lines, the third-largest U.S. carrier, kept to its plan to lay off 600 pilots by early next year, saying Thursday that it would ground 51 pilots in October and an additional 151 in November.

U.S. Jobless Data Show Weekly Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Americans filing first-time claims for jobless benefits rose by 8,000 last week, the first increase in four weeks, the government said Thursday. But the less volatile four-week moving average of jobless claims, which analysts prefer to track because it more accurately reflects the labor situation, fell to the lowest level in nearly four years.

Steel Union Asks Action on Imports

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The United Steelworkers of America and two U.S. specialty steelmakers said Thursday they had asked the U.S. government to impose duties on imports of some steel from Italy and Japan.

For the Record

Trans World Airlines said a streamlining plan launched last week helped narrow its loss by 71 percent, to \$31 million, in the second quarter.

RATES: Bundesbank Focuses on Inflation, Declines to Cut Discount Rate

Continued from Page 1 and is even more so afterward, said Jean-Jacques Rosa, an economics professor at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, and Singapore.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains, Metals, Lumber, and Stock Indexes.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for Grains, Metals, Lumber, and Stock Indexes.

DAQ

Table showing DAQ (Daily Averages) for various markets and indices.



# All Uphill for Chemicals

## Slow Recovery Seen for Bayer and BASF

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**LONDON** — Half-year earnings at the German chemical companies Bayer AG and BASF AG were hit by the recession in Europe, and any recovery will be slow, industry analysts said Thursday.

BASF said first-half group pretax profit fell by just over half, to 483 million Deutsche marks (\$286.7 million), from 972 million DM a year earlier. Group sales dropped 6.8 percent, to 22.04 billion DM from 23.65 billion DM.

Bayer announced a 19.6 percent drop in group pretax profit, to 1.41 billion DM from 1.75 billion DM. Sales fell 5.3 percent, to 21.005 billion DM from 22.185 billion DM.

BASF said its second half would not show much improvement, although third-quarter results might be about even with the "very unsatisfactory" year-earlier figures. It said it expected business to revive slowly in 1994 and more briskly in 1995.

Neil Morton, a chemicals analyst at NatWest Securities, characterized BASF's results as "below expectations" and at "the bottom end of the range."

Thomas Schiesle, an analyst at Basler Handels- & Frankfurter Bank in Frankfurt, said BASF's half-year earnings were hit by adverse exchange rates, although Bayer was able to profit from the strength of the yen.

Bayer's sales in Asia and Africa rose 9.9 percent, to 2.27 billion DM, in the first half and accounted for 10.8 percent of its total sales. BASF reported a 5.7 percent drop in sales in Asia, Australia and Africa.

Bayer's products become more competitive if the yen strengthens against the mark, because that makes them cheaper than their Japanese rivals.

BASF, however, does more than half of its business in Europe, where the strength of the mark against other currencies hurt its products.

Although Bayer also has a considerable European presence, it fared better than BASF because it is more active in the pharmaceutical sector, where profit margins are high and product performance is less vulnerable to economic cycles, Mr. Schiesle said.

BASF said further job cuts were on the agenda. Its chief executive, Jürgen Strube, said 4,000 more jobs would be trimmed next year, after a similar number this year.

Bayer's group work force was cut to 153,700 at the end of the first half, from 160,800, and the parent company's work force was trimmed to 56,715 from 60,151. Group staff costs were cut by 3.9 percent and parent-company costs by 7.9 percent.

Bayer said it would cut its investment spending in 1993 to 3.1 billion DM, from 3.3 billion DM originally planned. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

**Continental's Profit Drops 74%**

The tiremaker Continental AG posted a 74 percent decline in first-half net income but said it expected to remain profitable this year, Bloomberg Business News reported from Hanover.

For the full year 1993, Continental still expects group figures to be in the black, the company said in a statement.

It said first-half net profit fell to 31.3 million DM from 118.7 million DM a year earlier, a result of falling prices, declining sales to the European car industry and slumps in other sectors such as mechanical engineering, mining and defense.

# BNP Lifts Provisions By 41.6%

**Bloomberg Business News**

**PARIS** — Banque Nationale de Paris said Thursday it had increased its provision for bad loans by 41.6 percent to 5.82 billion francs (\$992 million) in the first half, as France's recession hit many of the state-owned bank's customers.

The bank, to be sold to the public this fall, said that the dramatic increase in provisions reflected in particular the difficulties faced by smaller companies.

This was a major factor in a drop of 60 percent in BNP's first-half net profit, to 522 million francs. Net income from banking activities rose 8.77 percent, to 21.23 billion francs, largely due to growth in investment banking.

Meanwhile, IBCA, the European credit-rating agency, said it had downgraded the credit ratings of BNP, Credit Lyonnais and Banque Paribas. The agency pointed to the high level of provisions as a major reason for the downgrade in the case of BNP.

# Renault Slumps, But Volvo Swings Back Into Profit

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**PARIS** — Renault's profit slumped in the first half of the year, the French vehicle maker said Thursday, but its partner, Volvo of Sweden, announced a surprising turnaround.

Renault reported that its pretax profit had plunged to 730 million francs (\$124.8 million) in the six months to June 30, from 5.44 billion a year earlier. Revenue, undercut by the severe decline in the European market for trucks and cars, fell 8.4 percent to 87.11 billion francs.

Renault said that in the second half, profit and sales would suffer further from "the strongly negative impact of a very unfavorable economic environment."

The European car market dropped 17.2 percent in the first half and the truck market 26 percent, depressing Renault's operating profit to 863 million francs from 5,504 billion a year earlier.

Net financial charges declined to 155 million francs from 457 million. Renault said this improve-

ment was due to its efforts at reducing its debt level in 1992.

But it said exceptional charges had risen to 605 million francs from 0 million, essentially because of restructuring costs in its car operations.

There has been persistent speculation in the Paris press that a merger of Volvo and Renault, which have substantial cross-shareholdings, will be announced as early as next month. But a Volvo statement in Stockholm on Thursday said only that the "alliance with Renault is developing well."

The Volvo parent company said it had achieved a profit, before taxes and minority interests, of 380 million kronor (\$47 million) for the first six months of 1993, reversing a loss of 702 million kronor a year earlier.

Financial analysts had expected a loss of around 500 million kronor, and Volvo's stock rose 8 kronor to close at 454.

Volvo said cost-cutting and rationalization in its production units and lower costs for development helped earnings in the first half.

Revenue in the first half rose 18.4 percent to 49 billion kronor.

Despite Volvo's turnaround, Renault said the contribution to its pretax profit from its stake in Volvo and units remained negative, at 377 million francs, after a negative 307 million a year earlier.

Renault consolidated 25 percent of Volvo Car Corp.'s pretax results, 45 percent of Volvo Truck Corp. and 8.24 percent of Volvo AB.

Renault said that the negative impact on its accounts from Volvo was almost entirely in the first quarter, falling to a negative 39 million in the second quarter.

Neither company broke down the negative contribution. (AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1993	1993	1993
1500	2700	1600
1700	2900	1800
1900	3100	2000
2100	3300	2200
2300	3500	2400
2500	3700	2600
2700	3900	2800
2900	4100	3000
3100	4300	3200
3300	4500	3400
3500	4700	3600
3700	4900	3800
3900	5100	4000
4100	5300	4200
4300	5500	4400
4500	5700	4600
4700	5900	4800
4900	6100	5000
5100	6300	5200
5300	6500	5400
5500	6700	5600
5700	6900	5800
5900	7100	6000
6100	7300	6200
6300	7500	6400
6500	7700	6600
6700	7900	6800
6900	8100	7000
7100	8300	7200
7300	8500	7400
7500	8700	7600
7700	8900	7800
7900	9100	8000
8100	9300	8200
8300	9500	8400
8500	9700	8600
8700	9900	8800
8900	10100	9000
9100	10300	9200
9300	10500	9400
9500	10700	9600
9700	10900	9800
9900	11100	10000
10100	11300	10200
10300	11500	10400
10500	11700	10600
10700	11900	10800
10900	12100	11000
11100	12300	11200
11300	12500	11400
11500	12700	11600
11700	12900	11800
11900	13100	12000
12100	13300	12200
12300	13500	12400
12500	13700	12600
12700	13900	12800
12900	14100	13000
13100	14300	13200
13300	14500	13400
13500	14700	13600
13700	14900	13800
13900	15100	14000
14100	15300	14200
14300	15500	14400
14500	15700	14600
14700	15900	14800
14900	16100	15000
15100	16300	15200
15300	16500	15400
15500	16700	15600
15700	16900	15800
15900	17100	16000
16100	17300	16200
16300	17500	16400
16500	17700	16600
16700	17900	16800
16900	18100	17000
17100	18300	17200
17300	18500	17400
17500	18700	17600
17700	18900	17800
17900	19100	18000
18100	19300	18200
18300	19500	18400
18500	19700	18600
18700	19900	18800
18900	20100	19000
19100	20300	19200
19300	20500	19400
19500	20700	19600
19700	20900	19800
19900	21100	20000
20100	21300	20200
20300	21500	20400
20500	21700	20600
20700	21900	20800
20900	22100	21000
21100	22300	21200
21300	22500	21400
21500	22700	21600
21700	22900	21800
21900	23100	22000
22100	23300	22200
22300	23500	22400
22500	23700	22600
22700	23900	22800
22900	24100	23000
23100	24300	23200
23300	24500	23400
23500	24700	23600
23700	24900	23800
23900	25100	24000
24100	25300	24200
24300	25500	24400
24500	25700	24600
24700	25900	24800
24900	26100	25000
25100	26300	25200
25300	26500	25400
25500	26700	25600
25700	26900	25800
25900	27100	26000
26100	27300	26200
26300	27500	26400
26500	27700	26600
26700	27900	26800
26900	28100	27000
27100	28300	27200
27300	28500	27400
27500	28700	27600
27700	28900	27800
27900	29100	28000
28100	29300	28200
28300	29500	28400
28500	29700	28600
28700	29900	28800
28900	30100	29000
29100	30300	29200
29300	30500	29400
29500	30700	29600
29700	30900	29800
29900	31100	30000
30100	31300	30200
30300	31500	30400
30500	31700	30600
30700	31900	30800
30900	32100	31000
31100	32300	31200
31300	32500	31400
31500	32700	31600
31700	32900	31800
31900	33100	32000
32100	33300	32200
32300	33500	32400
32500	33700	32600
32700	33900	32800
32900	34100	33000
33100	34300	33200
33300	34500	33400
33500	34700	33600
33700	34900	33800
33900	35100	34000
34100	35300	34200
34300	35500	34400
34500	35700	34600
34700	35900	34800
34900	36100	35000
35100	36300	35200
35300	36500	35400
35500	36700	35600
35700	36900	35800
35900	37100	36000
36100	37300	36200
36300	37500	36400
36500	37700	36600
36700	37900	36800
36900	38100	37000
37100	38300	37200
37300	38500	37400
37500	38700	37600
37700	38900	37800
37900	39100	38000
38100	39300	38200
38300	39500	38400
38500	39700	38600
38700	39900	38800
38900	40100	39000
39100	40300	39200
39300	40500	39400
39500	40700	39600
39700	40900	39800
39900	41100	40000
40100	41300	40200
40300	41500	40400
40500	41700	40600
40700	41900	40800
40900	42100	41000
41100	42300	41200
41300	42500	41400
41500	42700	41600
41700	42900	41800
41900	43100	42000
42100	43300	42200
42300	43500	42400
42500	43700	42600
42700	43900	42800
42900	44100	43000
43100	44300	43200
43300	44500	43400
43500	44700	43600
43700	44900	43800
43900	45100	44000
44100	45300	44200
44300	45500	44400
44500	45700	44600
44700	45900	44800
44900	46100	45000
45100	46300	45200
45300	46500	45400
45500	46700	45600
45700	46900	45800
45900	47100	46000
46100	47300	46200
46300	47500	46400
46500	47700	46600
46700	47900	46800
46900	48100	47000
47100	48300	47200
47300	48500	47400
47500	48700	47600
47700	48900	47800
47900	49100	48000
48100	49300	48200
48300	49500	48400
48500	49700	48600
48700	49900	48800
48900	50100	49000
49100	50300	49200
49300	50500	49400
49500	50700	49600
49700	50900	49800
49900	51100	50000
50100	51300	50200
50300	51500	50400
50500	51700	50600
50700	51900	50800
50900	52100	51000
51100	52300	51200
51300	52500	51400
51500	52700	51600
51700	52900	51800
51900	53100	520







# Japan Fears a New Slump

## High Yen, Cold Weather Brake Economy

TOKYO — Japan's struggle to revive its slumped economy could suffer a setback from the high yen and this summer's cold weather, government officials and analysts said Thursday.

"For the coming several months the Japanese economy will be following a risky path, like skating on very thin ice," said Soichi Enkyo, deputy general manager of research at Bank of Tokyo. "The risk of a double downturn is increasing. We haven't fully calculated the effects of the cool summer but the impact of the high yen will be great."

The strong yen hits corporate profits of exporters, while the cool summer has meant slow sales of air-conditioners, refrigerators and summer clothing.

The government has been waiting anxiously for signs that the economy has bottomed out and turned toward a recovery, especially after it enacted a huge, 15.2 trillion yen (1.5 billion dollar) stimulus package in April.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told the upper house of the legislature that he was worried about the effects of the cool summer and the high yen.

And at a joint news conference, two officials of the

Ministry of International Trade and Industry spoke of the possibility of a "double dip" slump.

A MITI vice minister, Ochiai Endo, said: "It is said that Japan's economy may hit a second bottom. I think that is a possibility." He said Japan should consider an income-tax cut as a further stimulative measure.

Another MITI vice minister, Sadao Wada, said the economy would not show signs of recovery in September, as the Economic Planning Agency had previously estimated.

Mr. Enkyo believes negative factors could pull down inflation-adjusted economic growth for this fiscal year, ending next March, to around 1.5 percent from his previous estimate of around 2.6 percent.

The Japan Research Institute was even gloomier, predicting in a report Thursday that inflation-adjusted gross national product would grow only 0.8 percent in the year to March 31, unchanged from 1992-93.

The government's official forecast for growth is 3.3 percent.

Although the economy improved in the first quarter of 1993, economists are looking for a downturn in the second quarter, and now a bigger plunge for the third quarter.

# China's TV Due to Get U.S. Outlet

BEIJING — China Central Television, the country's national broadcaster, is leading a group that is offering a new satellite-television service in North America, the Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

The service, called America Asian Satellite Television Network, is scheduled to begin operations this weekend and to transmit to most of North America and parts of South America from a main office in Chicago, Xinhua said.

Other members of the group include 20 local Chinese television stations, several large Chinese companies and Chicago Chinese Communications Corp., also known as 3C Group, Xinhua said.

"It is a new stride for Chinese TV programs to enter the world," a spokesman for China Central Television was quoted as saying.

The network is scheduled to broadcast 12 hours a day, delivering Chinese programming that will be re-edited and transmitted by 3C Group, Xinhua said.

# Swire Cites Cathay In 17% Profit Slide

HONG KONG — Swire Pacific Ltd. on Thursday blamed the poor results of its airline, Cathay Pacific, for a 17 percent slide in net profit in this year's first six months.

The aviation, real estate and manufacturing concern said profit fell to 1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$232.2 million), from 2.18 billion dollars a year earlier.

The profit was toward the lower end of analysts' expectations, which ranged from 1.75 billion dollars to 2.10 billion dollars.

Revenue rose to 19.62 billion dollars from 18.95 billion.

On Wednesday, Cathay said a 17-day strike by cabin crews early in the year and recession in Europe and Japan were behind a 46 percent fall in its first-half net.

Swire Chairman Peter Sutch said he expected strong property results to continue but called the outlook for the aviation industry uncertain.

Swire's board has recommended unchanged interim dividends of 29 cents for each A share and 5.8 cents per B share. The company said first-half earnings equaled 1.14 dollars per A share and 22.7 cents per B share.

Analysts said results apart from Cathay were strong, with Swire's real estate and manufacturing arms turning in good performances.

# Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
8000	7000	2000	1800	22000	20000
7000	6000	1600	1400	18000	16000
6000	5000	1400	1200	14000	12000
5000	4000	1200	1000	10000	8000
1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,448.08	7,255.58	+2.63
Singapore	Straits Times	2,010.18	1,978.08	+1.73
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,841.50	1,822.60	+0.98
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,581.80	20,521.45	+0.34
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	811.78	806.72	+0.75
Bangkok	SET	961.77	952.33	+0.99
Seoul	Composite Stock	685.74	705.10	-1.33
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,984.67	3,976.59	+0.20
Manila	Composite	1,769.22	1,777.77	-0.48
Jakarta	Stock Index	405.58	398.49	+1.77
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,883.58	1,884.08	+0.48
Bombay	National Index	1,254.00	1,245.00	+0.35

# Where Law Is a Dinosaur

## 'Jurassic Park' May Get Monster Headache

HONG KONG — Steven Spielberg's "Jurassic Park" besides being a monster hit with movie audiences around the world, is quickly becoming a lucrative source of revenue for content-creators of its "mountains of related merchandise."

In the last two weeks, unlicensed Jurassic T-shirts, badges, cups, puzzles and toys have been flooding into the offices of Wilkinson & Grist, the Hong Kong-based law firm representing MCA Inc.'s Universal City Studios and Amblin Entertainment, the companies behind the movie and its merchandising efforts.

But enforcing copyright and trademark rules may prove difficult. In many cases, getting a patent for a toy version or image of an ordinary flesh-eating *Tyrannosaurus rex* is beyond the abilities of any lawyer, analysts and attorneys said.

"The counterfeiters may steal a lot from the true licensee, as you just can't patent a dinosaur," said Donald Keyser, a financial analyst at Baring Securities.

Products related to "Jurassic Park" may fare badly compared with, say, the Teenage Mutant

Ninja Turtle action figures, which are unique and therefore easier to defend in court against counterfeiters, he said.

"It is going to be impossible to enforce any trademark or copyright unless the pirated goods say 'Jurassic Park,'" Mr. Keyser said.

Andrea Fong, a lawyer in the intellectual-property department at Wilkinson & Grist, acknowledged the problem, saying, "We have no monopoly on dinosaurs."

Still, in a recent notice in Hong Kong newspapers, Wilkinson & Grist warned that Universal would take vigorous action against anyone involved in the copying, manufacture, sale, importation, distribution or display of unauthorized material related to the movie.

The legal notice was what triggered the flow of dinosaur likenesses and other goods to the law offices, many of them sent in by private investigators who promised to supply additional information on their source of supply for a fee.

In Asia, the problem is compounded by weak laws on intellectual property and trademarks in some countries and by the fact that 90 percent of the licensed merchandise is being made in China or Southeast Asia, said Oren Low, director for international licensing at Plymthing Merchandising Co., MCA's licensing agent for southeast Asia.

In some cases, manufacturers or their employees simply produce more of an item than their license permits and distribute the additional production through hawkers or street vendors.

"The problem with that is the articles look genuine but are being supplied to unauthorized parties," Ms. Fong said.

But Mr. Enkyo said he would advise Universal to take the pirates to court even if the case might cost more than any compensation it could receive.

# New H.K. Airport Contract

HONG KONG — A Japanese-French consortium was awarded a 1.72 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$220 million) contract Thursday for land reclamation as part of Hong Kong's airport project, the government said.

The consortium includes Dragages & Travaux Publics, a unit of Bouygues SA, and Bachy Solémanche Group, both of France, as well as Japan's Pacific Ocean Construction Co.

The territorial government has now awarded 29 contracts worth 38.2 billion Hong Kong dollars in connection with the \$21 billion airport project. The airport, under construction on Chek Lap Kok Island, is to be operational by 1997, when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule.

China has expressed concern over the cost of the airport, saying that it would deplete the colony's fiscal reserves before the Chinese takeover.

Under the new contract, the French-Japanese consortium is to begin work next month on the four-year project to reclaim land along the waterfront in downtown Hong Kong. The contract was awarded by the government Mass Transit Railway Corp., which is responsible for building a railroad linking the area with the new airport.

# Japan Railway Oversubscribed At 2d Auction

TOKYO — Bidders sought a far higher-than-expected 2.68 million shares of East Japan Railway Co. on Thursday, more than four times the 600,000 shares being auctioned. Japan National Railway Settlement Corp. said.

The company said bids that exceeded ranged from 352,000 yen to 623,000 yen (\$3,394 to \$6,007) a share. It said the final offer price would be set Monday and was likely to be either a weighted average or the price that had attracted the most bids.

An additional 1.4 million shares were auctioned early this month.

# NEC Lowers Domestic Earnings Estimate

TOKYO — NEC Corp. slashed its forecast for annual parent-company profit by 40 percent Thursday but left its worldwide earnings estimate unchanged, citing a better climate abroad.

Blaming a protracted slump in the electronics industry and a slow recovery in Japan along with a stronger yen, NEC said it now expected post pretax earnings of only 30 billion yen (\$287 million) in the 1993-94 year, which ends next March 31. That would

be down from its initial projection of 50 billion yen in May but up from 18 billion a year earlier.

The company left its consolidated forecast unchanged at 40 billion yen, however. If achieved, that would reverse last year's disastrous group loss of almost 38 billion yen.

NEC cut its sales forecasts from the original estimate of 3.03 trillion yen to 2.96 trillion yen for the parent and from 3.7 trillion yen to 3.63 trillion for the group.

# PROFIT: Japanese Companies Show Resilience, but Recession Is Starting to Take a Toll

Continued from Page 11

can't hide the fact that operating profits are deteriorating.

The earnings of Japan's big companies also reflect the ability of management to reduce labor costs. In addition to squeezing suppliers for lower prices, managers have slashed overtime and bonuses and limited new hires to a trickle.

The trend will slow employment growth to zero in the year through next March, according to Geoffrey Barker, an economist at Baring Securities.

Smaller companies, in contrast, have fewer obligations to keep employees for life. And they are in the limit by their big customers, they will likely lay off workers in growing numbers. Mr. Koll said the official

unemployment rate would rise from 2.5 to 3.5 percent over the next year.

Managers have also slumped the brakes on a myriad of other costs, from investments in new equipment to advertising to entertainment. In addition, lower interest rates have reduced interest expenses.

Companies are also profiting from the strong currency, which has made many imported components cheaper in yen terms. Overseas sourcing will increase with the yen's rise, a development that will help narrow the nation's whopping trade imbalance, but one that will hurt smaller Japanese suppliers.

Despite the cutbacks, international competitiveness has suffered little, largely because companies

downsize and cut out many products.

■ Sinking Investments

Declining Japanese corporate capital investment will not bottom out until the 1994-95 financial year or later, according to a survey by Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Corporate capital investment will remain weak in the 1994-95 financial year, which ends on March 31, 1995, falling 1.2 percent from the year for a third straight year-on-year decline.

The bank carried out the survey of 1,660 companies, including 845 major corporations, in July.

Of the companies responding, 45.1 percent said that even if the economy recovered, they would take a cautious stance toward increased capital investment, and 15.6 percent said they would reduce investment.

In 1993-94, corporate capital investment will fall a record 2.6 percent from the year before, exceeding the previous year's first-ever year-on-year decline of 0.1 percent, the survey said.

In 1993-94, capital investment by manufacturers will fall a record 11.7 percent.

Capital investment by nonmanufacturing industry will rise 1.6 percent in 1993-94 from a year earlier, but that will be the lowest growth posted since the previous record low of 4.5 percent set in 1984-85, the survey said.

### AMEX Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
134.00	128.00	IBM	3.00	2.2	12	12	134.00	128.00	134.00	+6.00
120.00	115.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	15	120.00	115.00	120.00	+5.00
110.00	105.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	18	110.00	105.00	110.00	+5.00
100.00	95.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	20	100.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00
90.00	85.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	25	25	90.00	85.00	90.00	+5.00
80.00	75.00	HP	0.00	0.0	30	30	80.00	75.00	80.00	+5.00
70.00	65.00	Compaq	0.00	0.0	35	35	70.00	65.00	70.00	+5.00
60.00	55.00	Dell	0.00	0.0	40	40	60.00	55.00	60.00	+5.00
50.00	45.00	Gateway	0.00	0.0	45	45	50.00	45.00	50.00	+5.00
40.00	35.00	Acer	0.00	0.0	50	50	40.00	35.00	40.00	+5.00
30.00	25.00	ASUS	0.00	0.0	55	55	30.00	25.00	30.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Lenovo	0.00	0.0	60	60	20.00	15.00	20.00	+5.00
10.00	5.00	Others	0.00	0.0	65	65	10.00	5.00	10.00	+5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	95.00	IBM	3.00	2.2	12	12	100.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00
90.00	85.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	15	90.00	85.00	90.00	+5.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	18	80.00	75.00	80.00	+5.00
70.00	65.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	20	70.00	65.00	70.00	+5.00
60.00	55.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	25	25	60.00	55.00	60.00	+5.00
50.00	45.00	HP	0.00	0.0	30	30	50.00	45.00	50.00	+5.00
40.00	35.00	Compaq	0.00	0.0	35	35	40.00	35.00	40.00	+5.00
30.00	25.00	Dell	0.00	0.0	40	40	30.00	25.00	30.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Gateway	0.00	0.0	45	45	20.00	15.00	20.00	+5.00
10.00	5.00	Acer	0.00	0.0	50	50	10.00	5.00	10.00	+5.00
5.00	2.50	ASUS	0.00	0.0	55	55	5.00	2.50	5.00	+2.50
2.50	1.25	Lenovo	0.00	0.0	60	60	2.50	1.25	2.50	+1.25
1.25	0.62	Others	0.00	0.0	65	65	1.25	0.62	1.25	+0.62

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	95.00	IBM	3.00	2.2	12	12	100.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00
90.00	85.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	15	90.00	85.00	90.00	+5.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	18	80.00	75.00	80.00	+5.00
70.00	65.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	20	70.00	65.00	70.00	+5.00
60.00	55.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	25	25	60.00	55.00	60.00	+5.00
50.00	45.00	HP	0.00	0.0	30	30	50.00	45.00	50.00	+5.00
40.00	35.00	Compaq	0.00	0.0	35	35	40.00	35.00	40.00	+5.00
30.00	25.00	Dell	0.00	0.0	40	40	30.00	25.00	30.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Gateway	0.00	0.0	45	45	20.00	15.00	20.00	+5.00
10.00	5.00	Acer	0.00	0.0	50	50	10.00	5.00	10.00	+5.00
5.00	2.50	ASUS	0.00	0.0	55	55	5.00	2.50	5.00	+2.50
2.50	1.25	Lenovo	0.00	0.0	60	60	2.50	1.25	2.50	+1.25
1.25	0.62	Others	0.00	0.0	65	65	1.25	0.62	1.25	+0.62

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	95.00	IBM	3.00	2.2	12	12	100.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00
90.00	85.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	15	90.00	85.00	90.00	+5.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	18	80.00	75.00	80.00	+5.00
70.00	65.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	20	70.00	65.00	70.00	+5.00
60.00	55.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	25	25	60.00	55.00	60.00	+5.00
50.00	45.00	HP	0.00	0.0	30	30	50.00	45.00	50.00	+5.00
40.00	35.00	Compaq	0.00	0.0	35	35	40.00	35.00	40.00	+5.00
30.00	25.00	Dell	0.00	0.0	40	40	30.00	25.00	30.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Gateway	0.00	0.0	45	45	20.00	15.00	20.00	+5.00
10.00	5.00	Acer	0.00	0.0	50	50	10.00	5.00	10.00	+5.00
5.00	2.50	ASUS	0.00	0.0	55	55	5.00	2.50	5.00	+2.50
2.50	1.25	Lenovo	0.00	0.0	60	60	2.50	1.25	2.50	+1.25
1.25	0.62	Others	0.00	0.0	65	65	1.25	0.62	1.25	+0.62

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	95.00	IBM	3.00	2.2	12	12	100.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00
90.00	85.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	15	90.00	85.00	90.00	+5.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	18	80.00	75.00	80.00	+5.00
70.00	65.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	20	70.00	65.00	70.00	+5.00
60.00	55.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	25	25	60.00	55.00	60.00	+5.00
50.00	45.00	HP	0.00	0.0	30	30	50.00	45.00	50.00	+5.00
40.00	35.00	Compaq	0.00	0.0	35	35	40.00	35.00	40.00	+5.00
30.00	25.00	Dell	0.00	0.0	40	40	30.00	25.00	30.00	+5.00
20.00	15.00	Gateway	0.00	0.0	45	45	20.00	15.00	20.00	+5.00
10.00	5.00	Acer	0.00	0.0	50	50	10.00	5.00	10.00	+5.00
5.00	2.50	ASUS	0.00	0.0	55	55	5.00	2.50	5.00	+2.50
2.50	1.25	Lenovo	0.00	0.0	60	60	2.50	1.25	2.50	+1.25
1.25	0.62	Others	0.00	0.0	65	65	1.25	0.62	1.25	+0.62



# SPORTS SOCCER

## French Disciplinary Hearing Postponed

PARIS — The French soccer federation put off Thursday the meeting at which its president had said sanctions would be levied in the Olympique Marseille match-rigging case, virtually clearing the way for the European champion to defend its crown.

A federation spokesman said the league's disciplinary committee had called off hearing Friday after five of the eight people it had summoned asked for the meeting to be postponed.

Joko Havelange, president of the international governing body FIFA, told the newspaper France Soir in an interview published earlier Thursday that he expected French officials "to take decisions and we will support them with all our strength."

"FIFA cannot tolerate affairs of this kind," Havelange added. "Cheaters must be dissuaded from

offending again. The guilty parties must be severely punished."

Under French league rules, a person cannot be punished until he or she has been heard by the disciplinary committee.

The spokesman said the committee would still meet Friday, but to set a new date for the hearings.

It appeared that the hearings were unlikely to take place before Monday, the deadline set by the UEFA, the European governing body, for the French league to rule on whether Marseille can defend its European title or to name another team.

Marseille is to play AEK Athens on Sept. 15 in the first round of the European Cup.

Andre Viel, a spokesman for UEFA, said from its headquarters in Bern, Switzerland, that "we're waiting for the position from the French federation," but that Marseille could still be barred from European competition for up to two years.

FIFA, which is based in Geneva, declined to comment on the latest French decision.

The French federation said in a statement that the hearing had been postponed for at least a week because, of the eight people summoned, only the Valenciennes team's president, Michel Coenen, had confirmed that he would appear.

The federation said that if the others — Bernard Tapie, Olympique's president; Jean-Pierre Bernes, who has resigned as Marseille's general manager; Jean-Jacques Eydie, the Marseille player who has admitted offering bribes, and the Valenciennes players he contacted, Christophe Robert, Jorge Burruchaga and Jacques Glassman — did not appear at the second meeting the case might be heard without them.

The league's president, Noël Le Graet, had indicated this week that Marseille would be allowed at least to start its defense of the title but that several players could be suspended.

The three Valenciennes players have said they were offered money to play poorly and lose a league match against Marseille on May 20, six days before Marseille beat AC Milan in the European Cup final.

There have also been allegations that Valenciennes officials tried to use the alleged bribes to blackmail Marseille into settling for a draw.

The 1-0 victory virtually assured Marseille of its fifth consecutive league title. A draw would have saved Valenciennes from relegation to the second division.

Bernes, Eydie, Burruchaga, Robert and Robert's wife — who has admitted receiving money from Eydie — have been formally placed under judicial investigation, a legal step that can lead to being charged with a crime.

The investigation of Tapie is centered on allegations by the Valenciennes coach at the time, Boro Primorac, that Marseille's millionaire owner offered him money and job opportunities if he would tell authorities that he was behind the bribe offer.

Glassman was the first to make public the accusations of match-rigging.

Andre Soulier, a former chairman of the federation's disciplinary committee, said that no action should be expected in the near future.

"I cannot see how any decision can be taken by the French federation before the Sept. 15 first round match against AEK Athens," he added. "What will we do then if it is decided that Olympique Marseille is not worthy to represent France?"

## Stasi Role in Athletics and Drugs Was Pervasive, Documents Show

BERLIN — The secret police in East Germany controlled massive drug-taking programs for the former Eastern bloc country's athletes, according to official documents released here Thursday.

The papers, released by federal German authorities probing the Stasi archives, indicate that drug-taking was even more widespread than suspected.

The taking of performance-enhancing substances in East Germany and the rest of the former Communist bloc was first admitted after the reunification of Germany in 1990.

"The intention is to give East German competitive sport a top position to show the superiority of the socialist society over the capitalist society," said a Stasi circular.

The documents indicate that the Stasi started taking control of the sports machine in 1971, one year before the Olympic Games in Munich.

"The Stasi knew everything about sport in East Germany, controlled all of its drug programs and guaranteed absolute secrecy for those involved,"

said Hans-Jorg Geiger, vice-president of the office of Stasi archives.

The papers said anabolic agents and steroids were developed and tested at the Institute of Research into Physical Culture and Sport in Leipzig. More than half of the institute's management were Stasi informers, the documents add.

The substances were then mass produced by the Jenapharm company in Jena, and the institute distributed the drugs and controlled the dosage while the Stasi made sure the drugs were kept secret.

Foreign visits by athletes were controlled like state visits. Delegations were packed with Stasi agents recruited in clubs, sports schools, training centers and even hospitals. Many top athletes were police agents.

According to the documents, 35 of East Germany's 176 athletes at the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, were secret police informants. Ten of the 61 coaches, 16 of the 70 team officials and 9 of the 45 journalists were agents.

## U.S. Collegians Find Israel Past, Present

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In the morning, the Georgetown Hoyas were on their feet, learning about the history of the Jews in exile. In the evening, the Hoyas were on their feet again, learning about Mickey Berkowitz.

Berkowitz is a basketball legend in Israel, where he has played for two decades, leading Maccabee Tel Aviv to a string of international triumphs to the late 1970s and 1980s. He's now 39, and just this week appeared for the first time with his new team, HaPoel Jerusalem.

It was an exhibition game on a weekday evening, but 1,000 fans crowded into the gym to see their new star. The other players call him simply "The Legend."

The Hoyas saw why. Berkowitz was everywhere, and led HaPoel to a 68-63 victory over Georgetown. The Hoyas, who had been touring Israel in the morning and playing basketball at night, seemed tired and floundering at first, then fought back. But it wasn't enough to overcome Berkowitz, who started playing basketball when most of the Georgetown players were toddlers.

It was all part of what the Hoyas' coach, John Thompson, described as getting a "taste" of history and squeezing in some basketball, too, on a 12-day tour here with five exhibition games. Thompson said he takes his teams on such tours every four years to broaden their horizons. (Incoming freshmen are not permitted to go, however, under NCAA rules.) This trip was sponsored by the university with help from local sponsors as the newspaper Ma'ariv and a Nike distributor.

From Nazareth in the north to the Dead Sea in the south, Thompson and his players have been crossing the country in the blistering summer heat by day, and playing before enthusiastic Israeli crowds at night.

Basketball is one obsession shared by both Israelis and Ameri-



Dikembe Mutombo of the Denver Nuggets coaching school children Thursday in Soweto. The NBA is setting up clinics in South Africa.

focus on history, so the players did not delve deeply into the current Arab-Israeli conflict. There were no plans to visit Palestinians in the West Bank.

"We are more concerned with

past history than present. I didn't want politics, you can get bogged down to the debate," Thompson said. "I wanted a historical standpoint."

Still, he said, the players got a taste of the debates which flourish here when two tour guides got into a heated discussion about the Golan Heights and under what circumstances Israel could cede it to Syria.

Thompson said Israelis were often curious why he decided to come to Israel. "Why?" he said. "Why not? This is an extraordinary thing that has happened here. When you see all that they've done here, you'd be crazy not to be curious."

### SIDELINES

**Draw for U.S. Open Favors Courier**

NEW YORK (AP) — Top-seeded Jim Courier drew a far easier path Thursday for next week's U.S. Open than No. 2 Pete Sampras and No. 3 Stefan Edberg.

The only real threat to Courier before the quarterfinals would seem to be the unseeded but still dangerous MaliVai Washington, while Sampras, Edberg, No. 6 Michael Stich and No. 16 Andre Agassi are in the bottom half of the draw.

Stich, Great Britain's women's No. 1 seed and two-time champion, has a potential match in the round of 16 with against No. 13 Mary Pierce, one of the hardest sluggers on the tour. No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario has a relatively easy draw to the quarters, where she is seeded to face No. 6 Mary Joe Fernandez.

**Langer, Rystrom Lead German Open**

HUBBELRATH, Germany (AP) — Favorite Bernhard Langer and Sweden's Johan Rystrom shot 7-under-par 65 Thursday to share the first round lead in the German Open.

South Africans Rolf Goosen and Ian Palmer, Andre Bossert of Switzerland and Holger Peter Timel of Germany were all at 66 to increase the problems for the 13 golfers aiming seeking to win a place on the Ryder Cup team that will play the United States next month.

The top nine players after this tournament will be automatic choices. The team's captain, Bernhard Gallacher, will announce his three personal wild-card selections next Monday.

**For the Record**

Wayne Gretzky, who had hinted at retirement after the loss to the Montreal Canadiens in the Stanley Cup final last season, has told the Los Angeles Kings he will return for his 14th NHL season.

Peter Reid quickly became the first managerial casualty of the English Premier League season Thursday when he was fired by struggling Manchester City. He will be replaced on an interim basis by a former manager, Tony Book.

The World University Games last month in Buffalo, New York, lost \$2.5 million, exceeding the bleakest expectations by more than \$1 million, organizers said.

## What's the Hottest New Trend in the NFL? Bill Walsh's Old Passing System

By Thomas George  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the National Football League rolls through its preseason games, questions abound about the 1993 season.

We've got answers.

What's the buzzword so far in training camp?

The San Francisco 49ers' passing system. It relies on quick drops and quick reads by the quarterback and shorter passes that shifty receivers can turn into long gains. Nearly every NFL team is

incorporating more of this style into its offense to combat bigger and faster blitzing defenses. Bill Walsh has had a lasting impact.

What new rule in 1993 will make the most impact?

The play clock being reduced from 45 seconds to 40 seconds between plays. Look for plenty of delay of game penalties on offense, especially early. It is a major adjustment and could signal more teams following Walsh's idea of scripting their first few plays just to get their teams off on a correct and timely foot.

What's an offense worth watching in 1993?

The Miami Dolphins. With Keith Byars in the backfield, Keith Jackson at tight end and new receivers Mark Ingram and Irving Fryar, the Dolphins have a potential pass-attack second to none in the NFL. Chemistry is the key. Quarterback Dan Marino will create it. The primary ingredient with the Dolphins, however, appears to be linebacker John Offerdahl. When he played at least half of a game last year and was not sidelined with stomach ailments, Miami was 6-0.

When will the maddest scramble for players occur?

Teams reduce their rosters to 47 players on Aug. 30 and on the next day can expand their active/inactive roster to 53 players. Do teams sign free agents they liked but cut or look elsewhere at the bushel of players cut by their competitors? To make that decision, the scouting leaguemate in preseason games has been more intense than in recent years.

The best of the new head coaches?

Two that will succeed immediately are the Denver Broncos' Wade Phillips and the Washington Redskins' Richie Petitbon. Both are former defensive coordinators, both have special relationships with their players and both will take risks and offer an exciting — and winning — brand of football.

Has Al Davis lost it?

Critics say that the vertical, deep passing game has passed the way of the dinosaur and that the way Davis assembles his teams does not match up with trends and personnel in the NFL. Don't bury the Raiders just yet. Particularly if they finally get Rodger Small signed, the Raiders will be a solid force in 1993.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO ASK MY MOM FOR THE RECIPE... IT'S RIGHT ON THE PACKAGE."

**PEANUTS**

IF YOU'RE GOING TO BE FLYING OVER PARIS COULD I HITCH A RIDE?

IT'S AGAINST REGULATIONS, BUT I SUPPOSE WE CAN DO IT.

IS IT VERY FAR?

NO THERE'S PARIS NOW.

HAVE A GOOD TIME!

**CALVIN AND HOBBES**

HITTING FOR ME... NOTHING FOR ME...

POOR!

THE MAIL'S HERE!

**BLONDIE**

WHAT'S THIS SOMETHING THAT I'VE HEARD MENTIONED AND I CAN'T STOP LAUGHING ABOUT?

WHAT IS A SALESMAN TRYING TO SELL JULIUS A LAP TOP COMPUTER?

ANY SO THAT SO FLAME?

JULIUS HASN'T HAD A LAUGH IN TWENTY YEARS.

**WIZARD of ID**

SEE WHAT KIND OF CORN THEY HAVE

CORN IS CORN...

...COW CORN

**JUNBLE**

Unscramble these four words to form the one word which fits the clue.

LURBY

CUMIS

FLUTE

NAHDEE

How the Potter makes his living.

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

**BEEBLE BAILEY**

GARGE, I HAVE ANOTHER GREAT IDEA!

NOT NOW, YO!

LT. FUZZ, IT WOULD HELP IF WE...

I'M BUSY, YO!

CHAPLAIN, I HAVE IDEAS OF HOW TO DO THINGS BETTER BUT NOBODY LISTENS.

YOU TOO, HUH?

**REX MORGAN**

THAT'S GREAT—WHEN CAN YOU DELIVER MY THINGS TO THE APARTMENT?

THEY'RE STILL ON THE YELLOW, DR. CAVELL!

—WE COULD COME THE AFTERNOON, IF THAT'S OKAY.

PERFECT—HERE'S THE ADDRESS!

**DOONESBURY**

I am writing a best-seller.

I am writing a best-seller.

I am riding a best-seller.

I am writing a best-seller.

Cheating?

See that?

**GARFIELD**

IF ANYBODY NEEDS ME, I'LL BE IN THE NEXT ROOM

SOUND ASLEEP

IN OTHER WORDS, IF ANYBODY NEEDS ME, TOUGH

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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Jays Stay Game Ahead of Yanks, Braves Sweep Giants to Close to 4 1/2

### For Olerud, 4 Hits, 4 Runs

The Associated Press  
The slump John Olerud was in, if it can be called a slump, is over. Olerud went 4-for-4 with two doubles and scored four runs to lead Toronto to a 10-7 victory over the Cleveland Indians on Wednesday that kept the Blue Jays one game ahead of the second-place New York Yankees in the American League East.

"I feel good, but I've just been getting good pitches to hit and foul-

ing them back recently instead of putting them into play," Olerud said.

After hitting .311 for the last 12 games, which dropped his major league-leading average as low as .387, Olerud has now pushed his way back up to .392.

He singled and scored in the second and third innings and doubled and scored in the fifth and seventh, matching a club record for runs scored.

He was walked intentionally for an AL-leading 29th time with one out and Devon White at third in the eighth.

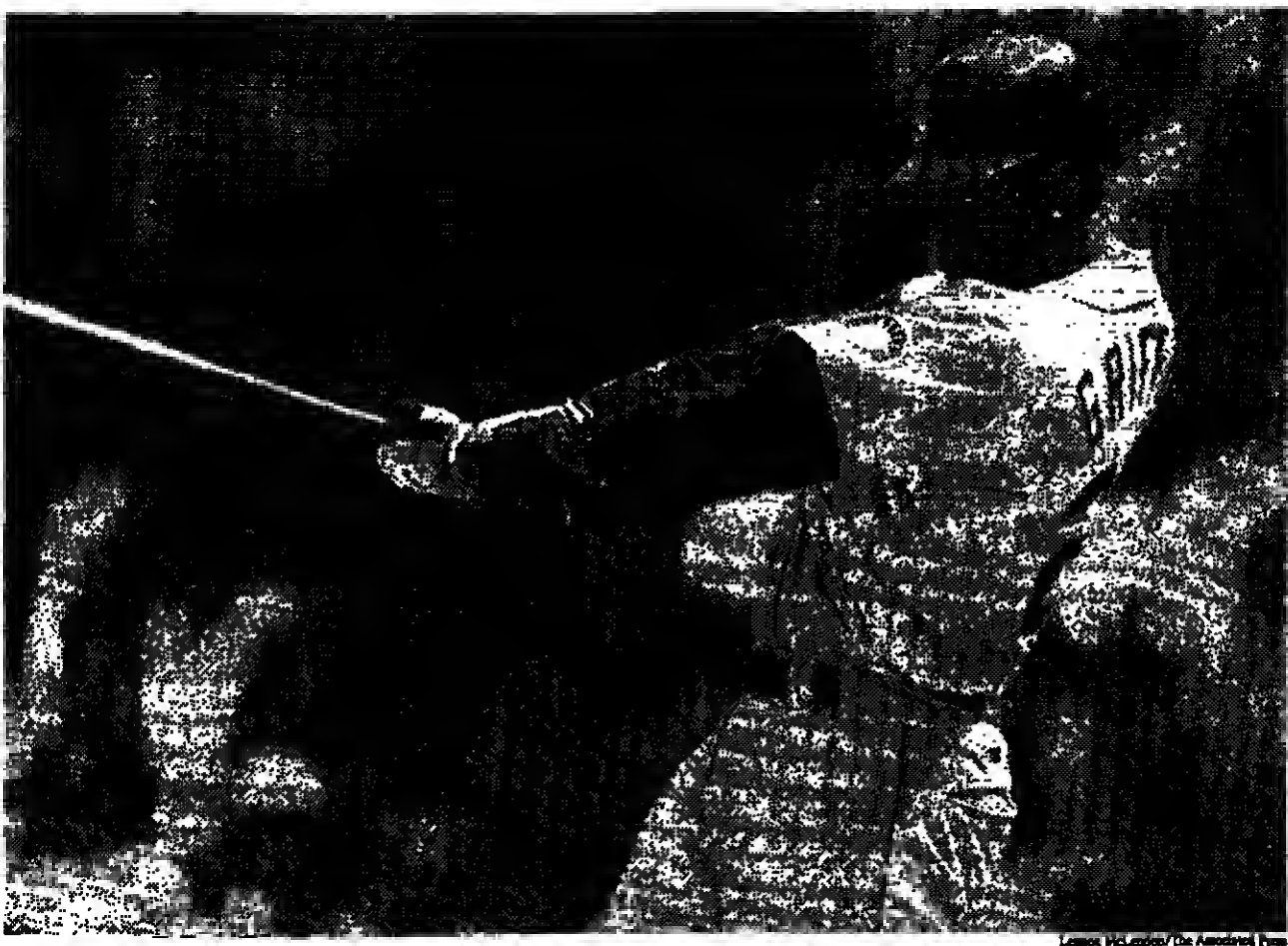
Paul Molitor, who was 4-for-5 with a double, triple, three RBIs and three runs scored hitting behind Olerud in the lineup, followed the walk with a run-scoring single to make the score 10-6.

Molitor, who now has a career-high 91 RBIs, would have hit for the cycle had he honored in the final at-bat.

Ed Sprague was the other big run producer for the Blue Jays, equaling a career-high with four RBIs on two hits and a sacrifice fly.

Cleveland starter Jose Mesa was tagged with eight earned runs on 13 hits in 4 1/2 innings.

"He didn't have much today," said the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove.



The Mariners' Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 36th homer, then his 37th, but the Tigers trumped him with Travis Fryman to win, 7-4.

Yankees 7, White Sox 5: Mike Stanley's eighth-inning single broke a 5-5 tie in Chicago as New York won for the 10th time in 14 games.

Paul O'Neill opened the eighth with his third hit of the game, an infield single off Scott Kadinsky. Reliever Don Palm threw away a punt to put runners on second and third. Stanley followed with his game-winning center fielder's home run.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 2: Ivan Rodriguez drove in five runs, three on a first-inning homer, as Texas won its fourth straight and visiting Boston lost its sixth in a row.

Twins 4, Royals 2: Pedro Munoz, with his second hit in 35 at-bats, and Terry Jorgensen singled in runs in the second and third runs scored on a throwing error by second baseman Keith Miller as Minnesota won in Kansas City.

After the Royals made it 3-2, the Twins got an insurance run on a passed ball by Mike Macfarlane.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 2: Ivan Rodriguez drove in five runs, three on a first-inning homer, as Texas won its fourth straight and visiting Boston lost its sixth in a row.

Rodriguez capped his career night with a two-run double in the seventh. His seventh homer was part of a four-run first against Boston starter Paul Quantrill.

Tigers 7, Mariners 4: Travis Fryman had four hits and four RBIs as Detroit, playing at home, overcame Ken Griffey's 36th and 37th homers for Seattle to extend its winning streak to five.

Angels 2, Orioles 1: California's Mark Langston, who struck out nine in Baltimore, allowed one hit over eight innings to outduel Mike

Musina, then Mike Butcher allowed one hit as he got the last three outs for his seventh save.

The only hit Langston allowed was a single to center by Cal Ripken leading off the seventh. Langston then committed a throwing error and subsequently lost the shutout. Musina had his three-game winning streak snapped despite allowing only six hits in eight innings.

Brewers 12, Athletics 2: John Jaha hit a three-run homer in the fifth as Milwaukee, with three four-run innings, beat visiting Oakland.

### McGriff, Justice Homer Twice in 9-1 Rout

By Tom Friend  
New York Times Service  
SAN FRANCISCO — Dusty Baker, the only manager in the major leagues who wears sweatbands, has use for them now.

The Atlanta Braves beat Baker's Giants, 9-1, at Candlestick Park on Wednesday, completing a three-game sweep that moved them within 4 1/2 games of first-place San Francisco in the National League West. It's the closest the Braves have been to first since May 31.

The teams will play their last three games against each other next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Atlanta.

Worse still, the Giants found out that Will Clark, injured in a collision with the Braves' shortstop, Jeff Blaser, had strained a ligament in his right knee. Clark was placed on the disabled list.

Swinging for the fences from the outset, the Braves scored three runs on the first seven pitches by Bill Swift and reached the seats six times by game's end.

Fred McGriff and David Justice hit back-to-back home runs not once but twice, and the Braves ended up amassing 10 home runs in their glorious three-day stay. The Giants may have drawn a franchise record of 155,437 fans for the series, but the Braves were ahead in every inning of every game except one: the first inning on Monday.

"If we lose, it's not devastating," the Giants' second baseman, Robby Thompson, said before Wednesday's first pitch. "But it would be a little bit of a setback. We've still got a lot of season."

Even Baker's revised batting order against the Braves' starter Greg Maddux — Dave Martinez hitting leadoff, Barry Bonds third, Will Clark fifth — made not so much as a peep. Maddux did not yield a hit until the sixth inning, ended up allowing six, fielded his position superbly and looked every bit the Cy Young Award winner he was with the Chicago Cubs last season.

If the Giants cannot devour the Braves, who will? Atlanta has a millionaires' row of pitchers in John Smoltz, plus the three winners here — Steve Avery, Tom Glavine and Maddux. They have a murderer's row of hitters — Ron Gant (31 homers), McGriff (30 homers) and Justice (32 homers). They have won 14 of their last 16 games in quest of their third straight pennant.

Surprisingly, the Braves reached agreement with Montreal on a trade for ace pitcher Dennis Martinez. But the deal could not be finalized unless Martinez gave his approval, and he rejected it Thursday.

The Giants, meanwhile, have lost Clark, are finding that Bonds is human and have a line to their trainer's room. Pitchers Bud Black and Trevor Wilson left for Los Angeles on Wednesday to see an arm specialist, and Swift's outing was certainly no shot in the arm.

His first pitch of the game was swatted to left field by Otis Nixon and his second pitch was poked to right field by Blaser. He then needed three pitches to induce Gant into a double play, which scored Nixon.

His sixth pitch was smashed over the left-field fence by McGriff, and his seventh pitch was creamed over the right-field fence by Justice.

By the second inning, Swift had yielded four runs and eight hits, and by the fifth inning, he had yielded two more tag-team homers to McGriff and Justice. The deficit was 6-0, and Maddux had not allowed a hit. On one hot smash up the middle by Kirt Manwaring, Maddux swung his glove like a tennis racquet and caught the line drive.

Finch-hitter Steve Scarsone finally broke up the no-hitter with a leadoff line-drive single to center in the sixth, but no rally could be concocted.

Bonds was in his best postseason surly mood. He struck out his first two times up, then sauntered to the plate in the sixth inning right after Scarsone's base hit.

The crowd of 53,510 begged for a miracle, as if Bonds could hit a seven-run homer, and he responded with a foul pop beyond third base. He went 3 for 11 in the series and into a trance as his manager went into a sweat.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Phillies 8, Rockies 5: Backup catcher Todd Pratt hit a two-run homer to give Philadelphia, playing at home, the lead for good against Colorado.

Reds 4, Mets 1: Jose Rijo pitched eight shutout innings for visiting Cincinnati and Reggie Sanders drove in three runs as New York became the first team eliminated from the pennant race, at the second earliest time in their history.

The Mets, who are 43-83, fell 36th games behind first-place Philadelphia in the NL East. They haven't been eliminated this early since their first season in 1962, when they were eliminated on Aug. 11.

Padres 2, Cardinals 1: Brad Ausmus singled with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th to give San Diego its victory over St. Louis.

Astrus 3, Marlins 2: Mark Portugal, Todd Jones and Xavier Hernandez combined on a three-run homer — though one hit was a two-run homer by Darrell Whitmore — as Houston won in Miami.

Expos 7, Cubs 3: Larry Walker's two-run double capped a three-run 12th for a double leading off the 12th and scored on a single by rookie Andy Tomberlin as Pittsburgh won in Los Angeles, ending the Dodgers' six-game winning streak.

## Baseball Talks Tilt Toward 3-Division Leagues

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Negotiations between owners and players for expanded playoffs and three-division play likely will be brief and successful, given the public positions of the two sides, and the new format should be implemented for the 1994 season.

John Harrington of the Boston Red Sox, chairman of the owners' schedule format committee, said Wednesday that the owners are prepared to meet quickly to realign the National and American Leagues from two divisions each to three divisions each. The Players Association has indicated it would approve an additional round in the pennant playoffs if the owners took that step.

"Absolutely, we're all for three divisions," Harrington said by telephone from Boston. "It's not an impossibility to do it for next season. One of the reasons we were proceeding slowly was to make sure we had given the Players Association adequate time to consider it."

When the owners approved the additional round of playoffs for next season, they said they wouldn't consider going to three divisions before 1995. Then Monday, Donald Fehr, head of the Players Association, said that the players opposed expanded playoffs that would include two nonchampionship teams but that they would consider the new round if each league's playoff included three division champions and the second-place team with the best record.

If any element could bog down the negotiations, it would be agreement on how the players would be paid for the post-season games.

The sides are to meet Thursday in New York to begin negotiations on the changes.

The owners will meet Sept. 8 and 9. If negotiators for the owners and players agree to the new format, some teams would have to be persuaded that the placement of their teams is important to the overall effort of making the leagues more attractive.

If any National League team is to change divisions, it must give its approval. The American League has no veto provision. Approval of the change would require 10 votes from among the 14 clubs.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	74	54	.576
New York	71	57	.556
Baltimore	67	63	.515
Detroit	66	64	.508
Boston	65	65	.500
Cleveland	62	67	.479
Minnesota	53	74	.415
West Division			
Chicago	66	58	.532
Texas	64	60	.516
Kansas City	64	61	.512
Seattle	61	64	.485
California	57	68	.454
Minnesota	54	70	.435
Colorado	47	78	.378
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	67	53	.558
St. Louis	66	54	.552
Atlanta	65	55	.541
Chicago	62	60	.508
Pittsburgh	60	62	.492
Florida	52	74	.412
New York	49	77	.389
West Division			
San Francisco	67	54	.554
Atlanta	66	55	.545
Los Angeles	65	56	.538
Cincinnati	62	60	.508
San Diego	49	78	.386
Colorado	47	78	.378

#### Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Cleveland	10-7	Indians	7-10
Toronto	10-7	Indians	7-10
Chicago	10-7	Indians	7-10
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
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Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
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Philadelphia	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
St. Louis	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Atlanta	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Chicago	8-1	Cardinals	1-8
Philadelphia	8-		



